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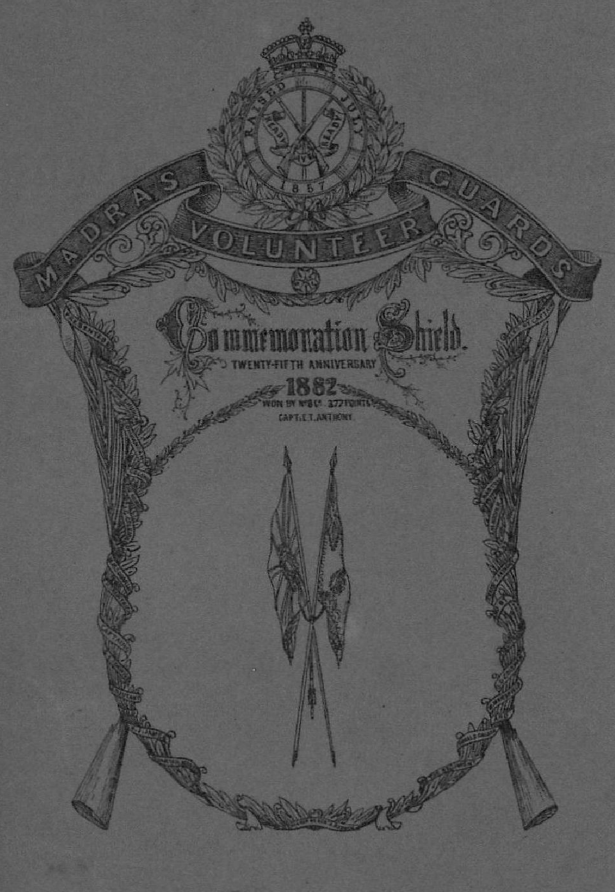

[illegible]ARREN, LITHOG., MADRAS

To

COLONEL T. ROSS-CHURCH,

Commandant of the

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

The Officers, and Members of the Corps, this

HAND-BOOK IS

Respectfully

INSCRIBED.

A SHORT HISTORY

OF THE

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS,

FROM 1857, THE DATE OF FORMATION, TO 1883.

BY

ROBERT COOMBES,

Corporal No. 6 Company,

Madras Volunteer Guards.

MADRAS:

PRINTED AT THE "MAIL" PRESS, BY J. J. CRAEN.

1883.

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HISTORY OF THE MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS.

GENERAL STATE OF MADRAS IN 1857—COMMISSIONER OF POLICE ARMS CITIZENS—FIRST MEETING—OFFER OF THE INHABITANTS—ACCEPTANCE—CONDITIONS ON WHICH ACCEPTED—DISPATCH OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS—FIRST COLONEL-IN-CHIEF—COLONEL SILVER.

1857.

On the 2nd July, 1857, a quarter of a century ago, a few months before the crisis of the great sepoy mutiny, the Corps of the Madras Volunteer Guards, was first formed, and has been kept together ever since in spite of all difficulties, with a success hitherto attained by no Volunteer Corps or Company in India.* It does not require very old men to remember the state into which Madras was thrown by the (in some cases) exaggerated reports that reached us of perfidy, rebellion, and cruelty. Everything, even the most absurd was believed with the greatest credulity, so that when the Commissioner of Police, Colonel J. C. Boulderson, thought fit to arm a few of the citizens, their worst fears seemed likely to be realised. At this period when all men's minds were agitated by accounts of the rebellion at Bengal, Lord

*I use Colonel Silver's own words. He stayed long enough with the Regiment to see us muster double the number of bayonets of the Calcutta Volunteer Guards, then to see us number as many rifles as the whole of the other Volunteers together, and lastly, to see us the only Volunteer Regiment that was raised in British India during the Mutiny.

Harris foresaw the great moral effect that would be produced in this city by the enrolment of a body of Volunteers, even if their active aid should not be required. His Lordship, therefore, cordially responded to the proposal that led to a meeting of the European and Eurasian residents. Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held in the Banqueting Hall, on the 30th June, for the purpose of adopting measures to raise a Volunteer Force. We need scarcely remark that the meeting was largely attended by all classes of Europeans, Eurasians, and even natives. Mr. W. Arbuthnot was voted to the chair, and after an appropriate speech, the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried :—

1st.—That it is expedient to organize a Volunteer Militia Force in Madras with the least practicable delay.

2nd.—That the following deputation wait on the Right Honorable the Governor, and request his sanction and acceptance in carrying out the first resolution : and that he be requested to allow those Military Officers, whose avocations may allow of it, to join and officer the force, and that he will be pleased to appoint the Commandant and Officers thereof, and give such other orders for its organization as he may think fit.

3rd.—That Messrs. Griffiths & Co., Frank & Co., and Ashton, Richardson & Co., be requested to keep books at their premises for the enrolment of Volunteers of the Force, and that gentlemen now present should enrol their names.

Before the meeting dispersed, the deputation were able to return and convey the thanks of the Governor to the meeting, and the assurance that he would issue the necessary orders for its organization.

Immediately after this the following Notification by the Governor appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

The Right Honorable the Governor has received from the inhabitants of Madras many offers to serve as Volunteers in aid of the authority of Government, and for the preservation of peace and order in the town, should any attempt at a disturbance be made.

These offers are accepted, and Government warmly acknowledge the zeal and loyal spirit by which they have been dictated.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Colonel M. Carthew to the command of the Volunteer Guards. Officers will also be appointed as Adjutants under Colonel Carthew, but Captains of Troops and Companies, and other Officers will be nominated on election by their comrades.

All persons willing to serve in the Volunteer Corps, either as horsemen or on foot, are requested to forward their names and places of residence to Colonel Carthew at the Town Major's Office.

Detailed arrangements for the organization of the Corps will be notified hereafter.

The Brigadier published the following Order of Government for the information of the Members of the Corps:—

1. The Volunteers to form no part of the Garrison of Fort St. George, unless specially brought on the strength for any particular purpose.

2. Should the Governor desire to issue any order from time to time, he will do so through the Town Major to the Colonel Commandant alone.

3. The Colonel Commandant to communicate with the Town Major whenever requiring to parade on ground within the garrison limits, including the ball practice butts.

4. Colonel Commandant to communicate direct with the Inspector General regarding arms, etc.

5. Upon matters of interior economy which may be required to be submitted to the Governor, the Colonel Commandant will communicate with His Lordship personally.

6. Upon matters requiring the order of Government, as for example the issue of pay to Drill Instructors, he will address the Military Secretary to Government.

7. Requisitions from the Commissioner of Police, or from any Magistrate, to be made to the Colonel Commandant; or in case of emergency to the Commandant or Adjutant of the Division. All such requisitions to be at once complied with, the Commissioner reporting the same to the Governor.

8. The Colonel Commandant to report to the Commissioner of Police as soon as the Volunteers are prepared to enter on duty,

and he will, of course, at the same time make arrangements for prompt communication with the several divisions.

A dispatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors cordially approved of His Excellency's acceptance of the offers of the gentlemen of Madras, and expressed their acknowledgments of their zeal and loyalty. The several arrangements made by His Excellency for the organization of the Volunteer Corps were sanctioned as temporary measures.

A little more than a year subsequent to these proceedings after the Regiment had been well formed, a despatch from the Secretary of State sanctioning the arrangements made by the Indian Government was the first link in the chain that led to its permanent establishment in this Presidency.

The *Gazette of Fort St. George* subsequent to the enrolment of the Volunteers contained the first appointments.

Brigade.

Colonel M. Carthew, Commanding Troops in Garrison, to be Commandant of the Volunteer Guards.

Cavalry.

Captain G. B. Roberts, 7th L. C., to be Commandant of Cavalry, with the Honorary rank of Major.

Veterinary Surgeon T. Pritchard, Body Guard, to be Adjutant.

Infantry.

Major A. C. Silver, 4th N. I., with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be Commandant of Infantry.

Captain C. H. Drury, 26th N. I., and Lieutenant H. P. Hawkes, 44th N. I., to be Adjutants.

If there are any names, whose connection with the Madras Volunteer Guards will be remembered as long as the Regiment is in existence, they are those of Lord Harris and Colonel Silver. From the day of the formation of the Corps, His Lordship evinced the greatest interest in the advancement and efficiency of the Regiment. Every request that was preferred to him as Governor, for

the improvement of the Corps, he readily granted. He frequently honored the exercise parades of the Regiment with his presence, highly complimenting the Volunteers on these occasions. No one more highly appreciated the public spirit evinced by them in coming forward at the time, at great personal sacrifice of comfort and independence, to restore confidence to the community, and for the support of legitimate authority; and His Lordship has been unanimously acknowledged to have been really, if not in name "The first Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment."

Colonel Silver, the second name to be remembered by the Madras Volunteers, was selected to raise and organise the Infantry at a period of extreme anxiety, and with no prospect of remuneration. The organization of a new Regiment is at all times a matter of anxious care to the Commander-in-Chief. The officer appointed to command is selected with great care in reference to his peculiar fitness for the responsible trust reposed in him, and if successful, is thought not undeserving of the special thanks of Government. But if such is the case where, with all the appliances necessary for such an undertaking ready at command, and armed with the strong power of Military law to coerce the refractory, what is to be said for the officer who, singlehanded and unaided shrank not from the herculean task of bringing into something like order the heterogenous, mass assembled on the Island on the 9th of July 1857 and who not only succeeded in effecting this under extraordinary disadvantages, but brought the Infantry Volunteer Guards to a state of efficiency such as we are convinced few Militia Corps in England ever attained—but we are anticipating.

On the first organization of the Regiment, Mr. Henry Fox was appointed Sergeant Major, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem, which was raised to Rs. 100, when a few months later he was appointed Quarter Master to superintend the Clothing Department.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS.

FIRST PARADE—CAVALRY ARMED WITH SWORDS, INFANTRY WITH FUZILS—"TERRITORIAL" COMPANIES—FIRST DRESS—EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCE—CAVALRY—PATROL DUTY—PICKETS—BRIGADE ORDER—FIRST INSPECTION—LORD HARRIS' SPEECH.

1857.

On the 9th July, one week after enrolment, the gentlemen of the Madras Volunteer Corps who had offered their services to Government, assembled on the Island to receive their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. There were on the ground 536 men for the Infantry, and 95 for the Cavalry Volunteers. About the middle of the Island, the Infantry Volunteers were drawn up in the order of the respective districts from which they came, and on their left front were the Cavalry Volunteers. Each division was marched up to the place where the arms were kept, and those of the Infantry who did not belong to the Commissioners "Rifles" were served out with a fuzil, bayonet, waistbelt, a pouch, and twenty rounds of ball ammunition. The Cavalry were next served out with swords and belts, and after a few preliminary instructions the men were dismissed from their *first* parade. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor with his Staff, and nearly the whole of the inhabitants of Madras, not the least portion of whom were the fair sex, were on the ground attracted both by the cause which brought so many together, as well as the novelty of the sight.

The sudden alacrity of the response made to the appeal to arms gave rise to many difficulties, increased by the hostile attitude of some of the local papers, but, under

the energy of Colonel Silver, they proved to be of a temporary character. The first parade certainly, was more ludicrous than warlike, but the transformation that a few mornings' parades caused was truly wonderful. Colonel Carthew addressed Government to allow him a certain number of time-expired men as instructors. There were five divisions, and these divisions were sub-divided into ten Companies, originally, for purposes of drill. In addition to this, Colonel Silver seemed to have had in view the more important reason of having a convenient spot as a rendezvous in case any emergency arose.

The organization of the Volunteer Guards was now in gradual progress, and several members of the Corps having expressed a desire that a specified dress should be established, the following was decided on by the Commandant, and approved of by the Colonel-in-Chief. The dress of the Cavalry consisted of a dark blue cloth single-breasted tunic, handsomely embroidered with gold cord across the breast up the seams of the back and round the wrists, with red piping round the edges. White moleskin breeches and long Napoleon boots: red felt helmet with gilded device, gold chin strap, and white flowing horse plume.

The dress of the Infantry, though much alike was far plainer. A blue cloth single-breasted coat with red facings, gilt buttons, and white trowsers was the full dress worn then, with a white quilted helmet, brass spike, device, and chin strap. The Company officers had much the same style of dress with the addition of gold lace and device on the collar, according to Infantry Regulations. A tunic was supplied at the expense of Government to each member of the Corps, the Colonel Commandant being authorised to draw on this account Rs. 25 for each officer, and Rs. 12 for other ranks. The Governor in Council, considering it to be very desirable that the organization of the Volunteer Guards should be continued as a permanent arrangement, Rs. 50 was sanctioned every three years for

each Cavalryman as tunic allowance, and Rs. 20 for the Infantry. The establishment of the Cavalry was fixed at 100 men, and that of the Infantry at 700 men, exclusive of officers.

The members of the Cavalry Volunteers rode their own horses; but a reserve of about 20 horses from the 8th L. C. was maintained in the Body Guard Lines, in case of accidents, sickness, or such like. The Cavalry, composed in a great measure of wealthy and influential gentlemen was not a whit less loyal than the Infantry. Sacrificing a great deal of their personal comfort they attended, day after day, the wearisome routine of the riding school, and the more exciting practice of field evolutions; but the exigencies of the time required it, and they worked at their self-imposed task with a will. In the list before us we see many familiar names, some of whom hold Commissions to this day in the Infantry.

The Volunteer Cavalry consisted of troops, composed as follows:—

1st Troop.	Captain G. Proudfoot	Private W. F. Shaw
	Lieutenant A. Arathoon	,, G. Zillhardt
	Serjeant T. Pritchard	,, J. Lemesle
	,, W. Underwood	,, A. St. Martin
	Corporal F. J. James	,, H. Rencontre
	,, P. Farran	,, J. Burghall
	Private J. Orr	,, H. Richardson
	,, P. W. Coultrup	,, D. Underdown
	,, J. Johnston	,, W. Oakes

2nd Troop.	Captain W. H. Crake	Private W. Miller
	Lieutenant P. B. Gordon	,, H. Morrison
	Serjeant J. Miller	,, N. Morrison
	,, U. Pohle	,, J. Newman
	Corporal R. W. Norfor	,, J. Nicholas
	,, C. Wheeler	,, B. J. Ross
	Private J. Adamson	,, R. C. Ross
	,, J. Atkinson	,, G. H. Ross
	,, J. W. Johnstone	,, W. M. Scharlieb
	,, J. Jones	,, W. L. Wright
	,, W. H. Linton	,, W. Joyes
	,, B. Linton	

3rd Troop.	Captain S. D. Birch	Private R. O. Campbell
	Lieutenant J. W. Breeks	„ S. Arathoon
	Serjeant W. E. Cochrane	„ Carbonell
	„ T. A. Jenkins	„ W. B. Liddell
	Corporal J. B. Boyson	„ H. Tolputt
	„ J. D. Mayne	„ A. W. Simpson
	Private Mayer	„ W. B. Wright
	„ J. S. Shand	„ W. H. Kerr
	„ R. Hunter	„ C. C. Grace
	„ F. Lushington	„ E. E. Campbell
	„ W. Scott	

4th Troop.	Captain H. J. Hileyard	Private W. Arbuthnot
	Lieutenant R. A. Roberts	„ W. H. Arbuthnot
	Serjeant W. C. Arbuthnot	„ J. Goolden
	„ A. M. Ritchie	„ J. D. Sim
	Corporal A. M. Ritchie	„ L. Forbes
	„ H. Dalrymple	„ R. Melville
	Private B. Cunliffe	„ F. Agnew
	„ R. Williamson	„ C. Dale

On the 15th of August, scarcely two months from the date of formation, Colonel Carthew wrote to the Commissioner of Police, intimating that the Cavalry and Infantry were prepared to enter on any duty that may be required of them in assisting him in maintaining the public peace. Colonel Carthew was both pleased and surprised to see the rapidity with which they acquired a thorough knowledge of a drill, at once, intricate and difficult. The Infantry Volunteers spent the greater portion of their mornings on the parade ground in getting a good knowledge of Company and Battalion drill, and it can therefore be well estimated what an amount of labor the gentlemen of the Volunteer Cavalry must have encountered in attaining to that state of efficiency, since they had not only to acquire the drill, but to see that their horses were as well trained, and brought to as high a state of proficiency as themselves. In compliance with the wishes of the Commissioner of Police, to establish confidence throughout the district in which they lived, to prevent any collision amongst any portion of the populace whilst the Mahomedans celebrated

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their feast, the Cavalry Guards furnished night patrols with orders to make the police authorities acquainted with any circumstance which they considered advisable to bring promptly to notice. These were continued night after night during the Mohorrum of 1857, and ceased on the 31st August of that year, when quiet was once more restored. Nor were the Infantry without their share of duty; no one could move a hundred yards without coming on a bristling picket, the majority of whom were composed of Volunteers :—

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies were posted within the Railway premises.
No. 3 Company was posted within the compound of the Roman Catholic Church at Royapooram.
„ 4 „ on the Lighthouse Esplanade.
„ 5 „ on the bastion near the Mint.
„ 6 „ within the Gun Carriage Factory Yard.
„ 7 „ within the Doveton College Compound.
„ 8 „ within the compound of the Royal Hotel.
„ 9 „ within the compound of the house occupied by Mr. Burgess in Royapettah.
„ 10 „ the compound of Lieut. Hawkes in St. Thomé.

We would scarcely be doing the Regiment justice if we failed to bring to notice the creditable way in which both arms of the Guards acquitted themselves, and the complimentary orders of the Commanding Officers during their first service.

Brigade Order.

The Officer Commanding the Force cannot allow the opportunity of the gentlemen Volunteers coming off duty, to pass, without recording in Brigade Orders, his warm approbation of the zealous, cheerful, and soldierly manner, in which the picket duty has been performed. Colonel Duke is happy to record that out of 600 men who have been constantly on duty for the past five days, there has scarcely been a single complaint brought officially to his notice.

On the 29th September, two months after formation, the Cavalry and Infantry were inspected by the Right

Hon'ble the Governor, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and the efficient way in which they went through their manœuvres as expressed in the following speech, reflected the greatest credit on Commanding Officers, Adjutants, and Captains of Troops and Companies. We give below *in extenso* the speech of Lord Harris on that occasion :—

GENTLEMEN OF THE VOLUNTEER GUARDS,—I have much pleasure in expressing my gratification at the progress and efficiency you have already made in acquiring a knowledge of your military duties. I am much pleased with the result of this morning's parade. The progress made by the Corps reflects the highest credit on both officers and men. Lest my judgment in the matter may be considered deficient from the circumstance of my not being a military man, I have the pleasure to say that my opinion is corroborated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the other military gentlemen surrounding me. It is a source of great satisfaction to me to find so highly a respectable body of men coming forward and volunteering their services in the cause of good order, and in aid of the Government measures to preserve the same, at a period of unparalleled necessity. I am anxious to take this opportunity of saying that Government most cordially appreciates the spirit by which you have been actuated. I must not fail also to thank you, on behalf of myself and the Government, for the cheerful services rendered by you during the late picket duties. The discreet and moderate behaviour of the Volunteers, and the manner in which their services have been rendered were very pleasing to me, and I am happy to observe that not a single complaint against you was brought to my notice during that period. I would also notice with much satisfaction the continued patience, diligence, and attention always bestowed by you on the exercises in which you have made so much proficiency, and I have no doubt that a little more perseverance on your part will soon render you a most efficient body of men, and one that Madras might well be proud of.

It must be remembered that this speech of Lord Harris meant a great deal more then, than it would now. Inspecting officers have got into a habit of generally complimenting Volunteers at their Inspections, but on this

occasion, we may be sure, they really deserved every word that was uttered. Nor is the cause of this difficult to look for. With the danger of an outbreak every hour of the day staring them in the face, there can be no doubt that the Volunteers worked with the fixed determination of perfecting themselves in their drill.

During the course of the day a Brigade Order was issued by the Colonel Commandant of the Madras Volunteer Guards complimenting them on their steadiness on parade.

Now that the Regiment was brought into something like order, the necessity for two Adjutants ceased to exist, and Colonel Silver recommended that only one should be appointed after their term of office had come to a close.

CHAPTER III.

OFFICERS.

LIST OF FIRST ELECTED OFFICERS IN INFANTRY—GRADE OF ENSIGN ESTABLISHED—QUALIFICATION OF OFFICERS—SUBSIDIARY RULES FRAMED BY COLONEL-IN-CHIEF—DECISION OF SUPREME GOVERNMENT TO WITHHOLD COMMISSIONS—COLONEL SILVER'S LETTER—CONCESSION TO THE MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

1857.

On the 18th of July, Act XXIII of 1857, was framed to provide for the good order and discipline of Volunteer Corps, and under clause 7 of the above quoted Act, Officers were entitled to Commissions. It was not, however, till May 1859, that the grant of Commissions was officially sanctioned; the following Notification only appearing in the *Gazette* of the 13th May, 1859:—

1859.

> Commissions from the Governor in Council will be given to the Officers of the Corps of Volunteers, and vacancies in the Commissioned grade will be filled up as directed in Minutes of consultation.

The following is the list of first elected Officers, many of whom personally received their Commissions from Sir Charles Trevelyan, in the Banqueting Hall in 1859:—

1st Division.	No. 1 Co.	Captain H. A. Fletcher. Lieutenant G. R. Latham.
	No. 2 Co.	Captain J. M. Heppel. Lieutenant H. E. Church.
	No. 3 Co.	Captain F. Orme. Lieutenant A. H. Clarke.
2nd Division.	No. 4 Co.	Captain T. Haughton. Lieutenant R. C. Walker.
	No. 5 Co.	Captain C. J. Fitzgerald. Lieutenant C. W. Ellis.

3rd Division.	No. 6 Co.	Captain W. C. Boyton. Lieutenant R. Upshon.
	No. 7 Co.	Captain G. M. Bruce. Lieutenant J. T. Fowler.
4th Division.	No. 8 Co.	Captain H. O'Hara. Lieutenant T. E. Greenfield.
	No. 9 Co.	Captain A. A. Gordon. Lieutenant F. J. Jupe.
5th Division.	No. 10 Co.	Captain J. B. Norton. Lieutenant G. L. Prendergast.

It will be seen from the above list, that only two Officers were posted to each Company, but in November 1857, the grade of Ensign was established among the Officers of the Infantry, a step considered necessary as each Company had come up to its full strength of 70 men.

The following is a list of first elected Ensigns :—

1.	Mr. W. Charlton	6.	Mr. J. T. Greatorex
2.	,, E. Leggett	7.	,, J. Maskell
3.	,, J. W. Johnston	8.	,, J. G. Ferrand
4.	,, R. J Baldrey	9.	,, R. H. Powys
5.	,, J. Adolphus	10.	,, F. M. Cartwright

Colonel Silver brought prominently to His Excellency's notice the necessity that existed for some distinct understanding being come to, as to the social qualifications of Volunteer Officers. Sound discrimination, he said, was not always used in the election of officers. Some very objectionable members always could, and did creep into the Commissioned ranks, by the exercise of a little influence among the men, who did not sufficiently reflect on the consequences of their act: the credit and good name of the Corps, he said, was thereby compromised, and the better class of members were disappointed, disgusted, and driven from the Regiment. Again, very many respectable members of the corps on small salaries strove to get these Commissions to the permanent detriment of themselves and families. They ran into debt for uniform and other expenses

attendant on the position they had attained, not having the means to maintain it, without depriving themselves or families of other necessaries. As His Excellency was pleased to invite officers of the Volunteer Guards and their families to Government House on public occasions, and as in civil life, he fixed the limits of admission at salaries of Rs. 200 a month, Colonel Silver suggested as a check to the evils mentioned, that it should be required of a member of the corps, that he be in receipt from Government or some other source, of a salary of Rs. 200 a month, or possess private property yielding him that income, to be eligible for promotion to the rank of Ensign in the Corps.

The following subsidiary rules were accordingly framed by the Colonel-in-Chief :—

1st.—Promotion to the Commissioned Grades shall be, as hitherto, by election in the various Companies of the Corps.

2nd—No member of a Company shall, however, be eligible for election to the Commissioned ranks, who is not in receipt from Government or some other source of a salary equal to Rs. 200 per mensem, or who does not possess private property, or means equal to yield him that amount.

3rd.—Promotion from the grade of Ensign to the higher ranks shall, as a general rule, be in Companies and not regimentally, but such promotion rests with His Excellency and the recommendation of the Officer in immediate command of the Corps. An officer may be selected from another Company for promotion, should His Excellency, the Colonel-in-Chief, consider there is sufficient reason for it.

4th.—Any officer may be removed from one Company to another by the officer in immediate command of the corps, without any reason being assigned for it, or such officer may be permanently posted to a company in which he was not elected, should there be a necessity for it.

5th.—Promotion to the rank of Captain of a Company is the highest to which an officer of the Volunteer Corps can rise by seniority.

6th.—The two Field Officers or Majors will be invariably selected from the Corps by the Colonel-in-Chief, with special reference to the duties to be performed, or such other consideration as he may deem fitting.

7th.—Election in Companies should extend only to the nomination of one from among their number to be an officer, all subsequent promotions to Lieutenants and Captains being made on the recommendation of the Commandant, either in order of succession in Troops, or Companies, or otherwise as may be found necessary.

1861.

Four years after the formation (April 1861) of the Regiment, a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Sparks, the organizer of the Rangoon Volunteers was addressed to the Government of India, recommending that each Officer in the Rangoon Rifle Corps should receive a Commission from the Supreme Government, and in reply His Excellency the Governor-General in Council expressed their views on the subject in the following letter, and invited the opinion of Colonel Silver, and of the Madras Government on the subject:—

With reference to your recommendation that each officer should receive a Commission from the Supreme Government, I am to observe that such a Commission would be valueless, unless it gave rank, and His Excellency in Council considers that there are very strong objections* to a Commission of this nature being conferred upon officers who, for the most part, have no fixed abode at the place to which their corps is attached, and who may be there to-day and gone to-morrow. Several instances of changes and resignations from this and other causes have come to the knowledge of the Governor-General in Council, and he deems it very undesirable that Government should issue Commissions, which might often be thrown up after a few months.

The grant of Commissions, His Excellency further observes, is one, in regard to which the parallel of England does not apply,

* His Excellency most probably was not aware that the officers of the Madras Volunteer Guards held Commissions, as may be gathered from his letter.

the great difference between the two countries being, that in India the election of officers by the Regiment is recognized, and without this liberty there would be no Volunteers, whereas in England the War Office Circular (July 1859) lays down that, whilst the Secretary for War will not question the grounds upon which a Lord Lieutenant may recommend any person for Her Majesty's approval, he cannot recognize the principle of the election of officers, by any body, possessing in any sense, a military organization.

It is true that Commissions were given to the officers of the Calcutta Volunteer Guards in 1857-58, but this was done under very exceptional circumstances, and before the War Office Circular appeared. His Excellency in Council does not consider it desirable that the Government of India should issue Commissions, in the teeth of a principle prescribed in the case of Queen's Commissions, and a Commission from a Local Government would be worth nothing more than an ordinary letter of appointment.

From the above letter we infer that His Excellency the Governor General was not aware that Commissions were granted to the officers of the Madras Volunteer Guards on the same conditions as those which were issued to the Calcutta Corps.

In his reply to the Government of India, Colonel Silver clearly showed that the Regiment had received Commissions, "a concession to which," he added, "considerable importance has been attached. These Commissions have only been in force while serving with the Corps, agreeably to the terms of Act XXIII of 1857, and I cannot think that it would be advisable now to withdraw a privilege from the Madras Corps, at least one that has been so long in force."

Before passing definite orders, the Government of India called for a statement of the Madras Volunteer Guards—the only Volunteer Corps existing in the Presidency—showing the number on the Rolls, how often the Corps met for exercise, the average attendance, and the

opportunities for, and the progress made in, ball firing. In furnishing this information, the Commandant earnestly deprecated the withholding of Commissions from the Officers of the Madras Volunteer Guards, on the ground that it would be withdrawing a privilege already enjoyed, one held in high esteem and substantially conducive to the well-being of the Corps. He would not enter upon the question of the advisability of granting Commissions universally, but it may not have come under the observation of the Supreme Government, that Commissions had already been granted to the Officers of the Madras Volunteer Guards, and with them it would not be a question of the first grant, but of the continuance of a privilege already enjoyed.

The Governor in Council in forwarding Colonel Drury's letter to the Government of India, brought prominently to notice the fact that, the Madras Volunteer Guards—a Corps formed at a time of great political emergency—were hitherto governed under Act XXIII of 1857, and not organized under the rules prescribed in the letter from the Government of India, Home Department, (No. 1931-D., 10th September 1860), and under that Act Commissions were issued by the Madras Government to the Officers of the Corps. Besides, the Government had, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, pledged itself to give Commissions to the Officers of this Corps, and the concession could not, consequently, be withdrawn, without a direct breach of promise.

Under such circumstances, the Governor in Council did not hesitate to recommend, that, in addition to any measures which the Supreme Government might sanction, with a view to encouraging Volunteer Corps generally, the privilege of receiving Commissions from the local Government should be continued to the Madras Volunteer Guards, in recognition of the public spirit and loyalty which originally called the Corps into existence, and

which qualities still actuated its members, and of the creditable state of efficiency and discipline to which the Regiment had attained.

The Officers of the Madras Volunteer Guards held their Commissions at great personal inconvenience and at no small expense, and it is gratifying to find that the Supreme Government decided to continue the privilege.

A year after, a letter was received from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the local Government to the effect "that under the circumstances represented, the issue of Commissions to the Officers of the Madras Volunteers, as heretofore, is sanctioned by the Supreme Government."

1862.

With reference to the above correspondence on the subject of Commissions to Volunteer Officers in 1865, the Secretary of State finally* decided on issuing Commissions to the Officers of all Corps in the following terms, and here again the conditions so far as it concerned the Volunteer Guards, *did not apply* :—

1865.

27th January, 1865.

From

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Fort William.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Fort St. George.

To the Staff and Field Officers of such Corps as are considered to be on a stable footing, Commissions will be granted, and also to such Regimental Officers as are duly qualified in drill, &c., as laid down in the Regulations of the Corps, and approved by Government ; but such Commissions are only to be granted in

* This was most probably decided about this time as volunteering was becoming more popular, and a large number of Corps had sprung up in the larger towns of the three Presidencies.

the proportion of one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Ensign to each Company, and no Company is to consist of less than 35 effective members.

In the event of a Corps consisting of less than 35 effective members, a Lieutenant and an Ensign may be allowed for any number down to 20 effective members.

A form of the Commission approved by the Governor General in Council is herewith forwarded, with a view to the issue of Commissions, in similar form to Officers of Corps under the Government of Fort St. George.

Commissions granted to Volunteer Officers should be returned to Government on a Corps being broken up, or on the officer leaving the Corps permanently.

The conditions now laid down for the grant of Commissions, *will not interfere with the issue of Commissions to the Madras Volunteer Guards as already sanctioned, should not the state of the Corps as regards the number of effectives per Company come strictly within these conditions.* The italics are ours.

[FORM OF COMMISSION.]

THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

To

We reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage and good conduct, do by these presents constitute, nominate, appoint, and grant Commission to you the said
to be in the and to rank as such from the day of one thousand eight hundred and .
You are therefore duly to train, exercise, and discipline the inferior officers and other persons armed and arrayed, or to be armed and arrayed in the same; according to the rules and discipline of War, and in compliance with the laws in their behalf made. And we do hereby command every one of them to obey you as their
and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from us or any other, your superior Officer, pursuant to the trust hereby reposed in you.

Given under our hand, &c.

Registered in Secretary's Office,
Military Department, Government of India.

Date

Order No. 761, *dated* 22*nd February*, 1865.

Communicated to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and the Officer Commanding the Madras Volunteer Guards. Commissions in form similar to that received with the foregoing letter, will be issued on the conditions laid down, to Officers of Volunteer Corps which may hereafter be formed in the Madras Presidency.

The form will also be adopted for issue in future to the Officers of the Madras Volunteer Guards; but with reference to the state of the Corps as regards the effective strength of each Company, the new conditions will not apply to such issues.

Under paragraph 5 of the letter above recorded, Commissions will, in all cases, be returned to Government, on a Corps being broken up, or on the Officer leaving the Corps permanently.

CHAPTER IV.

PRESENTATION OF THE COLORS.

FIRST NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—FORMATION OF RIFLE COMPANY—THE CRACK COMPANY OF THE CORPS—TRAINING OF THE MEN—PRESENTATION OF THE COLORS—CEREMONY ATTENDING IT—LADY RAWLINSON'S SPEECH—REGIMENTAL ORDER BY COMMANDANT.

The following menbers were selected by Colonel Silver to be the first Non-Commissioned Officers of the Regiment:—

Nos. 1 & 2 Co.—(Not on record.)

	Serjeants.	*Corporals.*
No. 3 Company	J. W. Johnston.	M. A. Johannes.
	E. Howell.	J. E. D'Mello.
No. 4 Company	R. Noverre.	W. Fitzgerald.
	J. T. Greatorex.	J. D. Chatterton.
	W. E. Fox.	W. P. Harper.
	C. Simpson.	M. Clinton.
	J. Ross.	R. Thoy.
	J. Coombes.	C. Clark.
No. 5 Company	W. Waters.	J. Jones.
	J. W. Adolphus.	T. Beaumont.
	J. H. Dalgairns.	P. Cuffley.
	C. Hall.	N. Bazely.
	J. Drysdale.	J. Elkington.
	J. T. Morton.	E. C. Eagles.
No. 6 Company	J. Maskell.	J. D. Jordan.
	J. Davis.	R. Lyons.
	W. Morgan.	J. Bickley.
	D. Shaw.	P. Wight.
	R. P. Campbell.	H. Locke.
No. 7 Company	A. Bonjour.	C. M. McMahon.
	R. A. Thompson.	W. Anderson.
	A. Thompson.	J. DeLahoyde.
	R. Anderson.	R. Stephenson.
	A. B. Chatalier.	J. G. Ferrand.

	Serjeants.	Corporals.
No. 8 Company	J. Sinclair.	H. Moraes.
	J. R. Taylor.	J. C. Fitzgerald.
	D. White.	T. B. Peppin.
No. 9 Company	J. T. Maclagan.	J. Deschamps.
	J. Shaw.	A. Arathoon.
	A. J. Byard.	D. Williams.
	W. H. Gregory.	
No. 10 Company	W. A. Searle.	G. Richardson.
	W. Rose.	O. B. Irvine.
	J. B. Cardozo.	T. Wilkins.

Serjeant J. Burns and Corporal J. Tallent were retained on the strength of No. 6. Company, till absorbed.

1858.

On the 2nd January 1858, Colonel Silver applied to Government for permission to form a Rifle Company, and this His Excellency approved of and sanctioned. The Company consisted solely of selected and approved men, who equipped themselves at their own expense. While the other Companies paraded in their respective districts, the Rifle Company was composed of gentlemen from various districts of Madras, possessing incomes sufficient to enable them to maintain conveyances to proceed to the Island on the days appointed for Company drill. It consisted of 60 rank and file with a due proportion of Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers, was armed with the Enfield Rifle, and was commanded by Captain Searle. This Company was dressed in Rifle green, with shakos, black leather pouches, and patent leather cross and waist belts. No trouble was spared in instructing and qualifying the Rifle Company to become the Crack Company of the Corps. The members went through a complete course of lectures in Musketry, and attended Rifle practice twice a week at the butts. In September 1859 the undress of the Rifle Company was changed to white, as the flannel previously worn had a peculiarly dingy appearance on the flank of the Regiment.

1859.

When the emergency which had called the Volunteers into existence had ceased to exist, many of the original members of the Rifle Company retired. With the death of Captain Searle it may be said that the individuality of the Company became extinct. It was with the greatest difficulty that the men could be got to attend parade under Captain Searle's successor, and over and over again the number of the Company was so small as to necessitate its drilling in single rank. Shortly afterwards the Rifles with which they were armed were exchanged for Smoothbores, similar to those in use with the other Companies of the Corps. It having subsequently become necessary from the falling off in numbers to incorporate the volunteers of this Company with other Companies on parade, their clothing which had hitherto been Rifle green, was for the sake of uniformity assimilated to that of the rest of the Corps. It might appear invidious to speculate on the causes which led to the decay of this Company, but it is undeniable that the Company was broken up in consequence of its inability to take up its position at Brigade parades, or at ordinary drills. Thus a little more than a year and a half after its formation, this Company was incorporated with the rest of the battalion.

1858.

In testimony of the confidence reposed in the Madras Volunteer Guards by Government, Lord Harris conferred on the Regiment a mark of distinction, and one which was highly prized and valued by the Corps. On the 10th of May 1858, the inhabitants of Madras witnessed a ceremony, (*the* most interesting in connection with the formation of any new Regiment), the Presentation of Colors to the Madras Volunteer Guards, which few are likely to forget. All public offices were closed on that day in honor of the occasion, and the number of lookers-on present was simply overwhelming.

From a radius of a few yards from where the troops were stationed, nothing was to be seen but a vast sea of

24A

THE COLORS.

ALEX. BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

human heads. The troops on the ground were, H. M.'s 44th, the Infantry and Cavalry of the Madras Volunteer Guards, the 25th, 45th N. I., and the Governor's Body Guard. They were at first drawn up in quarter column, 44th on the right, Infantry Volunteer Guards on the extreme left, flanked by the Body Guard. On the right of the 44th, the Cavalry Volunteers were posted. The troops were then formed in hollow square; 44th on the right flank, and the two Native Regiments on the left of the Infantry Volunteer Guards. Punctual to time, the Governor and Lady Rawlinson arrived, when the Rifle Company of the Corps brought the Colors "cased," and laid them on the drums in front of the platform which was erected, and round which the hollow square was formed. After the Rifle Company drew up in line behind this platform, the Colors were uncased, and the Rev. F. G. Lugard, Chaplain of Vepery, stepped forward and proceeded with the ceremony of consecrating them.* Lady Rawlinson then presented the Colors to the two senior Captains of the Regiment, Fletcher and Bruce, with the following address:—

COLONEL SILVER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE VOLUNTEER GUARDS,—I feel I am hardly deserving the honor of taking so prominent a part in this day's proceedings. Much gratified am I, however, at having this opportunity of expressing not only my own, but the warm thanks of the Presidency for the disinterested, gallant, and patriotic way in which you all came forward at no small personal sacrifice to bear arms in the defence of the country at a crisis, the dangers of which I need not here allude. It is true that under God's blessing the arrangements made by our

* It may interest some of our readers to know the price which the Colors cost. The following are the amounts which were sanctioned by Government for the purpose :—

Colors	Rs.	700
Two spear heads burnished ...	,,	50
Two Shafts	,,	30
Two Socket ends	,,	14
Two bells	,,	60
	Rs.	854

excellent Governor, added to the loyalty of the Madras Army, have prevented your active services being called for. Had it been otherwise, I feel assured that your readiness in coming forward would only have been surpassed by your gallant bearing in the field. And now Majors Fletcher and Bruce, it only remains for me to present these splendid Colors. To the guardianship of the gallant Infantry Volunteer Guards of Madras they are now consigned, by whom I feel certain, they will be carried well to the front, and be preserved intact and unsullied, in the face of every foe whom you may be called upon to encounter.

The Rifle Company presented arms, and the Captains passed the Colors to the Ensigns, while Colonel Silver thanked her ladyship in the name of the Regiment. The Brigade then formed line, the Colors were trooped, and the troops passing round in review order, retired from the ground.

The 10th of May 1858 is still remembered and cherished by many of the Members of the Infantry Volunteer Guards, as one of the proudest days of their lives in connection with the Regiment.

On the following day the subjoined Regimental Order was issued by the Commandant, Infantry Volunteer Guards :—

Colors having now been presented to the Corps, the Commanding Officer takes the earliest opportunity to offer his best congratulations to the Regiment on the auspicious occasion.

The painstaking assiduity with which every member borne on the rolls of the Regiment on the 10th May 1858 has worked to render the honorable body to which he belongs, worthy of the distinction paid to it by Government is deserving, not alone of the Commanding Officer's approbation, but his warmest acknowledgments ; and those gentlemen who have labored so zealously to render themselves worthy of the high compliment that has been paid to them, will, the Commanding Officer feels assured, still continue by a ready attention to duty, and the promotion of a high tone and soldier-like bearing among all ranks, to raise and

sustain the character of their corps, and keep unsullied the honor of their Colors.

1858.

In August of the same year in consequence of the Mohurrum festival, and the Mutiny in Bengal, there was a general feeling that the Mahomedans in Madras, particularly Triplicane, would create some disturbance. The feeling was so great that there was a general panic amongst the people. Every precaution was taken at the time by the Military authorities. Picquets were posted in different parts of the Town, and the Volunteers were disposed of as follows:—Railway Compound, Royapoorum, the Doveton College, Royapettah, and at Mootoosawmy's Hotel, on the Mount Road. The whole of the Volunteers employed in public offices, were granted leave by Government for the above duty from the 16th to the 21st August, and each received Rs. 2 per diem on account of messing.

The following Regimental Order by the Commandant was placed on record:—

The Commanding Officer desires to record in Regimental orders, his unqualified approval of the steady, cheerful and soldier-like manner in which the duty has been performed.

To many of the Volunteers this duty must have been both irksome and harassing, from their having had to attend to other avocations, but the Commanding Officer is proud to record, for the credit of the corps he has the honor to command, that with one or two exceptions, there has not been a murmur of discontent brought to his notice, but all have joined heartily and zealously to raise and sustain the character and good name of the Regiment to which they belong, and prove that their self-imposed duties have been undertaken with a determination to serve as good soldiers, not only in name, but in spirit.

CHAPTER V.

LORD HARRIS AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

LORD HARRIS—THE ADDRESS—LORD HARRIS'S SPEECH—SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN'S SPEECH—FIRST COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

1859.

On the 30th March 1859, a meeting of the members of the Corps to present an address to Lord Harris on his departure from Madras, took place at the Banqueting Hall, in presence of an immense number of people from all ranks of life. The address was beautifully got up, numerously signed, and, best of all, it was eminently truthful. Lord Harris deserves well of the Madras Volunteer Guards, and His Lordship's conduct towards them was ever kind and considerate. From their first enrolment to the moment when he laid down his Government, he lost no opportunity of testifying to them the appreciation in which he held the Regiment; and even his last act, in requesting the new Governor to address them, was a further proof of his good will. Justly then was he entitled to a farewell address, and willingly and well, was that debt discharged. The address and the reply are both in excellent taste. As Volunteers the Corps addressed the late Governor; His Lordship's conduct in reference to their body, formed the groundwork of their address; and, as on this point there could be no difference of opinion, all cheerfully attached their signatures, and took part in the presentation. Lord Harris, too, in his reply, confined himself to the several matters connected with the Corps, the occasion which called them into existence, the services they had rendered, the manner in which those services had been rendered, the advantages to themselves and to the State resulting from the formation of the Corps, and his good wishes in their

regard. His Lordship evidently felt what he said, and there can be no doubt that those to whom his words were addressed, listened to him with pride and pleasure.

The Infantry and Cavalry Volunteer Guards filled the Hall, the Colors of the Corps being in the centre, and the galleries and dais were thronged with spectators. At five o'clock, Lord Harris accompanied by Sir Charles Trevelyan and a brilliant suite, entered the Hall, and while his Lordship was proceeding to take up his place on the dais, the Band played the National Anthem, the Colors were unfurled, and the usual salutes paid. Colonel Silver, then advanced to the foot of the dais and said—

MY LORD,—The Members of the Volunteer Guards have solicited permission to express to your Lordship, in the form of an Address, their acknowledgments for the encouragement they have received from your Lordship since their enrolment as a Military Body, and for the uniform kindness and liberality they have ever experienced from you.

Every Member of the Corps unites with me in the expression of deep regret at the melancholy *accident which has this day occurred, and prevented the Officer Commanding the Cavalry being present on this occasion. With your Lordship's permission, I will now request the Senior Officer present to read the address, that has been prepared.

Major H. A. Fletcher then read the following address:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE
GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT LORD HARRIS,
GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FORT AND GARRISON OF FORT ST. GEORGE, AND TOWN OF MADRAS, AND DEPENDENCIES THEREOF.

MY LORD,—We, the undersigned citizens of Madras, enrolled as the Volunteer Guards, desire to address your Lordship upon

* Captain R. W. Raikes, 1st Light Cavalry, Commanding Governor's Body Guard, Major Commandant of the Madras Volunteer Cavalry Guard, died in Madras on the 1st April 1859. A tablet is erected in St. Mary's by the Volunteer Cavalry Guard, and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard.

the eve of your departure from amongst us, and to acknowledge with unfeigned gratitude and satisfaction, the unvarying kindness and consideration which we have ever received at your Lordship's hands.

We would beg especially to tender to your Lordship, our thanks and acknowledgments for the ready manner in which you were pleased to accept our services, and for the confidence with which your Lordship's Government relied upon us in times of panic, and no ordinary difficulty and danger; in days, when the supremacy of the British Rule in India might have been jeopardized by the "rude blast of rebellion," which swept over the North West Provinces of Bengal.

We are indebted to your Lordship for the judicious selection of our Commanding Officer, whose tact and skill in the management and drill of our Citizen Corps we cannot too fully acknowledge.

We beg most respectfully to acknowledge the kindness of your Lordship in placing the Banqueting Hall at our disposal on festive occasions, and to acknowledge with gratitude the great liberality which we experienced from your Lordship.

Owing so much—our existence as a corps—the encouragement we have received—our colors—our commanding officer—the confidence which you placed in us—we can neither too cordially, nor too emphatically tender our heartfelt thanks to your Lordship.

The urgent necessity which called us into existence may no longer exist—the series of brilliant exploits of Her Majesty's troops in the immediate Region of Rebellion may happily have re-established the British Rule in India—nevertheless, we feel that any future benefit derivable from drawing together the citizens of this city, most directly interested in the preservation of the British Rule, will primarily be due to your Lordship, and we confidently hope, that the intercourse thus began under your Lordship's rule, may be continued with the happiest results morally and intellectually.

We feel ourselves privileged in no ordinary degree in having this opportunity of tendering our thanks to your Lordship, and

especially in being permitted to convey the cordial expression of our esteem, and to hope that the Disposer of events may grant to your Lordship many years of health, success, and happiness.

The address was rolled up and placed in a handsome silver case bearing the following inscription;—"Presented to Lord Harris by the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and members of the Volunteer Guards;"—and having also, a representation of the Colors and motto of the Corps. The address thus secured, having been formally presented and accepted, His Lordship replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE VOLUNTEER GUARDS,—It is with feelings of great gratification, and with recollections of no ordinary character, that I find myself receiving from you this most acceptable, and most considerate mark of the sentiments you entertain towards me.

My feelings are most gratifying because I am, and have been long assured, that the anticipation in which I, and the members of my Government, indulged in respect to yourselves have been fully realized, that we should by enroling you into Corps, find in you that support to good order and right Government which perhaps more especially exists in

> "The unambitious heart and hand
> Of a proud, brotherly, and Civic band."

The care and patience with which you applied yourselves to the necessary Military discipline—the zeal with which you performed your duties, and the steadiness and discretion which marked your conduct at times of excitement when your services were invited, have been highly creditable, and have enabled you to be of efficient service to the State.

Believe me—I am fully sensible of the importance of those services—and appreciating them as I do, I shall always hold them in the highest respect.

I hope also that you yourselves have derived benefit by the associations, the ties, the sense of strength derived from united action, which have thus been originated, and which have given you a position which you did not previously possess.

It is most satisfactory to learn from yourselves that the measures adopted by Government for the efficiency of your corps have been acceptable to you, and it is most pleasing to me to find that such attentions as I have been able to offer on my own part, have been so fully appreciated.

My recollections of you must always be of a most agreeable nature, for at a time of thrilling anxiety you volunteered those services which tended to restore confidence, when despondency prevailed, and which came like oil poured upon troubled waters, very opportunely, to produce a most tranquilising effect.

I must avail myself of this opportunity of expressing to the commanding officers of the respective corps my sense of the admirable skill, tact, and judgment you have displayed in this important command.

To you, and to the gentlemen of the Volunteer Guards, I again return my warmest thanks for the services you rendered, and the support you have given to my Government. I cannot find words to express how much I feel this your parting address, or how deeply gratifying it is to me.

I will only add my fervent hope and prayer that the character and reputation which you have acquired may ever be maintained, and that all prosperity may attend you and your families.

Sir Charles Trevelyan then came forward and said that he had not intended to appear except as a spectator, but having been asked by Lord Harris to say a few words, it was impossible to refrain from complying with his request. If he feared one thing more than another, it was that, in assuming the Government, he might come in for more than a fair share of the credit due to his predecessor. For in the whole of his public experience, he had never known a case where a succeeding official stepped more fully into the labors of his predecessor, and what he now saw before him was surely an instance in point. What gratified him on this occasion was observing that so large a proportion of those present belonged to a class which, uniting many of the characteristics of the European and the Native,

formed the interpreter, agent, and helpmate in working out the wonderful resources of this great country. He had, in the days of his youth, experienced the advantages of the friendship and kindness of the East Indians. There was the distinguished Colonel Skinner, commonly called "Secunder Sahib," the Commander-in-Chief knew as well as he did, that under a dark face he concealed as true an English heart as ever beat. There was Kidd, who had given his name to the famous Kidd Docks: Wristle now in Lucknow and Boileau of the Foreign Office at Calcutta; from these men he had, when most in need, received as much information and assistance as he did from any public officer in the whole course of his service. It had been intimated to him that it was hoped he would continue to fill the position which Lord Harris had hitherto virtually, if not in name, held—of Colonel of the Regiment. If such was their desire, he had only to say that it would afford him a particular pleasure to wear the uniform of the volunteers, and he was sure they would not expect too much from him. The late Mr. Pitt, during his short retirement, daily exercised the East Kent Volunteers; he couldn't compare with Mr. Pitt, but he would have great pleasure in attending the Monthly Meetings of the Corps; they had their Lieutenant-Colonel who would, as he had hitherto done, superintend all necessary details and more than fill his place, and he should at all times be very glad to see at Government House the Officers of the Corps. He would only suggest that arrangements might be continued on the footing on which they were now modelled; neither himself nor their Lieutenant-Colonel would grow rich by their appointments. The prevailing feeling was that, at a time when so much expense was thrown on the State, luxuries should not be exempted from additional taxes. He saw that in respect to the Volunteers the first expenses as to uniform and accoutrements had been incurred, and only the necessary expense of wear was now

to be looked to. They would trust to him and their Lieutenant-Colonel to work out all details, and see if they could not give satisfaction. He had nothing more to say, but they could see from what he had said, what his mind was towards them and Lord Harris.

We have already remarked that Lord Harris was virtually Colonel-in-Chief of the Volunteers, though not in name, but it was only in May 1859 that the office was officially recognized:—

NOTIFICATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *May* 17, 1859.

The Hon'ble the Governor has been pleased to accept the Office of Honorary Colonel-in-Chief of the Infantry Volunteer Guards.

In publishing the above Regimental Order from the *Gazette*, the Commanding Officer impressed upon the Members of the Corps, the high honor that was conferred upon them by His Excellency, the Governor, in placing himself at the head of the Regiment, and hoped that this proof of the Governor's desire to promote the wellbeing of the Corps would stimulate both officers and men to sustain its credit and good name, and to deserve the honor that was conferred upon it, by having Sir Charles Trevelyan for its Colonel.

CHAPTER VI.

EQUIPMENT.

EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCE—TUNIC ALLOWANCE—OBJECTIONS TO A FIXED ALLOWANCE—THE CAVALRY DISEMBODIED—ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CORPS—SANCTION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE—ADDRESS TO SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

1859.

Twenty-four thousand Rupees were sanctioned by the Secretary of State, as soon as the Local Government came to the determination of continuing the support of the Regiment as a permanent arrangement, which sum was distributed in the following manner:—

Annually Rs. 20 to each member of the Corps for equipment, to include undress clothing, helmet, cap, boots, *et cetera.*

Men 700 × 20 Rs.	Rs.	14,000	0	0
Adjutant 180 Rs. × 12...	„	2,160	0	0
Quarter-Master 100 Rs. × 12	„	1,200	0	0
Band Allowance 100 Rs. × 12	„	1,200	0	0
Instructors and contingencies 150 Rs. × 12.	„	1,800	0	0
Armourer 21 Rs. × 12	„	252	0	0
Horse allowance for C. O. 30 Rs. × 12 ...	„	360	0	0
Total ...	Rs.	20,972	0	0

Besides this sum a triennial full dress allowance of Rs. 25 for each Officer, and Rs. 12 for each man—

Officers Rs. 45 × 25	Rs.	1,125	0	0
Men 655 × 12 Rs.	„	7,860	0	0
Total ...	Rs.	8,985	0	0

Dividing this sum by 3 to get the annual cost, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,967, or nearly the whole sanctioned amount.

In lieu of this amount, Colonel Silver applied to Government to allow him to draw Rs. 12,000 half yearly. The Government in reply remarked, that while some of the allowances, namely, the salary of Adjutant and Quarter Master, Horse allowance to Commandant, were fixed, the tunic and equipment allowances, were consistently with their design, dependent on the strength of the Corps; and the ground on which they considered it inexpedient to convert them into a fixed allowance was, that it would be withdrawing a powerful inducement to the bringing and keeping of the Corps to its full number. It was for the members of the Corps to exert themselves to entitle it to the full measure of the allowance offered by Government. With an entirely fixed allowance, this check on the diminution of the strength of the Corps, would be entirely removed.

1858.

In 1858, the Officer Commanding the Cavalry observed with regret, the great slackness in the attendance of many members of the Volunteer Cavalry on occasions of drill, exhibiting, at once, such want of interest in the absentees themselves, and having such a disheartening effect on those who devoted themselves with such a praiseworthy zeal to their duty. He remarked, that only a few months before that, as many as eighty individuals cheerfully and enthusiastically came forward, and placed their services at the disposal of the State, in the capacity of Volunteer Cavalry, while that morning the number which attended the parade of the Corps was reduced to 25. He said that it must still be fresh in the memory of all, how the patriotism of the Volunteer Cavalry was appreciated by the Government. How feelingly they were thanked by the Government for their self-sacrifice, and close attention to their arduous and self-imposed duties, at a time when danger was anticipated, as well as the complimentary and sincere terms in which they were addressed by His Excellency the Commander-

in-Chief on another occasion. That it was also well known how kindly His Lordship had met their views in every particular, and had further sanctioned a certain expenditure for their instruction. In conclusion, he impressed upon them the fact, that the Volunteer Cavalry could not become an efficient and useful body to the State, which doubtless was their ambition, without taking advantage of the opportunities offered them for improving their knowledge and practicing together.

The Commanding Officer reduced the days of drill to two per week, to induce those who were lukewarm to come forward with renewed energy and *esprit-de-corps.* Even this remonstrance had little appreciable effect on them, it was thought better to do away with the Cavalry branch of the Madras Volunteer Guards altogether.

The following arrangements for the permanent maintenance of the Infantry Volunteer Corps, as well as the breaking up of the Cavalry, were announced in the subjoined General Order as soon as public tranquillity was restored :—

13*th May,* 1859.

1859.

1*st.*—The Cavalry portion of the Corps will be *disembodied* from the 1st of June next, but will retain their organization, and the privilege of appearing in uniform on all public occasions.

2*nd.*—The Infantry portion will, until further orders, be retained on the following establishment, viz :—

1 Colonel-in-Chief (Honorary.)
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
2 Majors.
10 Captains.
20 Lieutenants.
10 Ensigns.
1 Adjutant.
1 Quarter-Master.
700 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates divided into 10 Companies.

3*rd.*—The Lieutenant-Colonel will be entitled to forage allowance for one horse of Rs. 30 per mensem.

4th.—The Adjutant will be selected from the line, and will receive an allowance of Rs. 180 per mensem.

5th.—The Quarter-Master will be paid as at present Rs. 100 per mensem.

6th—All other allowances and contingent expenses to remain as at present, care being taken to keep the latter within the narrowest practicable limits.

(2.) Commissions from the Governor in Council will be given to the Officers of the Corps, and vacancies in the Commissioned grades will be filled up as directed.*

(3.) In dispensing with the services of the Cavalry portion of the Corps, the Governor in Council desires to record his high sense of the public spirit, zeal, and alacrity, evinced by them in tendering the valuable aid of their services to the Government, at a time of great political emergency, when the integrity of the British Empire in the East was endangered, His Excellency cannot doubt, that the loyal example thus afforded to the inhabitants of this populous city was attended with the best effects, in the maintenance of order and public tranquillity. In now relieving this portion of the Corps from further Military duty, the Governor in Council desires to assure the whole of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, that their services have secured for them, not only the cordial acknowledgments of the Government, but the hearty approbation of the entire Community.

The Cavalry were allowed to retain the use of their arms, et cetera, supplied to them by Government, as long as they remained in the Presidency.

In December, the Governor in Council published the following extract of a despatch from the Right Hon'ble, the Secretary of State for India, sanctioning the arrangements made by the Local Government for the permanent organization of the Corps:—

27th October, 1859.

1859.

The measures which you have taken after communication with Lord Harris, and the Governor-General, and which are set forth in your notification of the 13th May, for the continued maintenance of the Infantry of

* Minutes of Consultation, 22nd December, 1858, No. 4,670.

the Madras Volunteer Guards, are approved on the understanding that the members of that Corps, who came forward so loyally to the aid of Government at a time of political emergency, are still willing to sacrifice their private convenience, to such an extent, as may be necessary to keep up the discipline and drill of the Corps, by periodical meetings for exercise.

The cost of keeping up the Infantry, which is estimated at Rs. 24,000 per annum, is sanctioned for the present, and I have to express the cordial concurrence of Her Majesty's Government in the complimentary orders which you have issued on the disembodiment of the Cavalry Branch of the Corps.

1860.

On the 12th January 1860, on parade, the Regiment begged the Commandant to tender their services for garrison duty in Fort St. George on the departure of Her Majesty's 44th to China, till the arrival of the 43rd from Central India. They proposed to take duty by furnishing two Companies a day, and seemed to attach great importance to Government accepting their services, as they were employed with credit to themselves two years successively on picket duty. The Governor in Council thanked the Regiment for their "spontaneous and considerate offer," but as the Commander-in-Chief had conveniently arranged for the duties of the garrison being taken by details of Regular Troops, there was no need for its acceptance. The Governor in Council placed their offer on record, and brought it to the notice of the Secretary of State.

The following is an extract of the despatch of the Secretary of State:—

14th April, 1860.

I have received with much gratification the intimation conveyed in your despatch of the 25th January, that the Madras Volunteer Guards had offered their services gratuitously to garrison Fort St. George, on the departure of Her Majesty's 44th to China, and until the arrival of the 43rd from Calcutta.

The arrangement which the Commander-in-Chief was able to make for the charge of the Fort during the interval in

question, obviated the necessity of accepting this offer of voluntary service, but you very properly intimated to the Volunteer Guards the sense entertained by your Government of the loyalty and public spirit which prompted it.

On the 12th June, 1860, the members of the Infantry Volunteer Guards were informed, that a meeting of the Officers was held with a view to take into consideration the most appropriate method of testifying the respect and esteem in which Sir Charles Trevelyan was held by the Corps. At this meeting, it was unanimously resolved on the part of the Officers, to invite Sir Charles Trevelyan to dinner previous to his departure from Madras, and on the part of the Corps to present an address to Sir Charles, expressive of their great regret at his separation from them.

A deputation of Officers waited on Sir Charles with these resolutions, and were very courteously received. While cordially thanking the Officers for their invitation, Sir Charles regretted that circumstances led him to request permission to decline it, but that he would receive with gratification an address, provided it was presented in a private form by a limited deputation, consisting of the Field Officers, Captains of Companies, Regimental Staff, Color Ensigns, and representative members from each Company. Agreeably to His Excellency's wish a deputation, elected at a Regimental Parade on the Camp Equipage Esplanade, presented the address at the Government House, on Saturday, the 23rd June, 1860.

CHAPTER VII.

THE VOLUNTEER GUARDS AND SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

COLONEL SILVER'S SPEECH—THE ADDRESS—SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN'S SPEECH AND REPLY.

1860.

On Saturday morning, (June 23rd), the deputation from the Infantry Volunteer Guards waited upon Sir Charles Trevelyan to present the address from the Corps to His Excellency previous to his departure. The deputation was composed of the following gentlemen Volunteers :—

Colonel A. C. Silver			
Major H. A. Fletcher			
Major J. M. Heppell			
Captain J. A. Pinson	No.	1	Company
Volunteer J. McQuirk	,,	1	,,
Lieutenant H. E. Church	,,	2	,,
Captain J. G. Coleman	,,	3	,,
Corporal S. B. Wiltshire	,,	3	,,
Captain Thomas Haughton	,,	4	,,
Serjeant W. Fitzgerald	,,	4	,,
Captain R. W. Norfor	,,	5	,,
Serjeant N. Bazely	,,	5	,,
Captain T. E. Greenfield	,,	6	,,
Volunteer W. Burns	,,	6	,,
Captain R. Upshon	,,	7	,,
Color Serjeant A. Bonjour	,,	7	,,
Captain W. C. Boyton	,,	8	,,
Lieutenant J. Maskell	,,	8	,,
Captain A. A. Gordon	,,	9	,,
Serjeant P. Wight	,,	9	,,
Captain W. A. Searle	Rifle		,,
Serjeant J. Sinclair	,,		,,

Lieut. and Adjutant Hewetson, and Quarter-Master Fox.
Ensigns R. J. Baldrey and W. E. Fox, Color Ensigns.

All having assembled at Government House by 9-45 A. M., the deputation was introduced to His Excellency, when Colonel Silver thus explained the purpose for which they had met.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN,—"We have assembled here "as a deputation from the Infantry Volunteer Guards, to "present to you an address, expressive of the deep regret we "all feel at your separation from us as our Colonel-in-Chief.

"Adopting a course that was pursued on a former "occasion, we think that our address should be read and "presented by the senior Officer of the Volunteer Corps. I "have, therefore, only to call on Major Fletcher to present "it, and to express my gratitude for the support I have "received in command of the Regiment, and for the "generous consideration with which any suggestions of "mine to improve its efficiency, have been at all times "received."

Major H. A. Fletcher, the senior Volunteer Officer, then came forward to read the address, prefacing it with the following remarks:—

"I wish, Sir Charles, that I could convey to you how "deeply every individual member of the Infantry Volunteer "Guards feels the loss which we are about to suffer, by your "departure from amongst us; but no eloquence of words "could adequately express it. We have always experienced "at your hands the utmost kindness, consideration, and "encouragement: you readily, and at once, honored us by "becoming our Colonel-in-Chief—by continuing to us the "able services of our excellent Commandant, Colonel "Silver, which you did in the kindest and most considerate "manner—by your liberality on all festive occasions, and by "placing your Banqueting Hall at our disposal, whenever "required—by your constant endeavour to promote the

"Sports Club of the Regiment, by your liberal presentation of two boats; of bats, &c., for cricket—and we are also indebted to you for the high moral tone which you have ever endeavoured to infuse into the Corps. We feel fully the many, very many, obligations to your Excellency under which we labor; and you may rest assured, that your name will ever be fondly cherished by the Corps, so long as it remains in existence: and should it cease to exist, I am sure that every individual in his own home and heart, will long cherish your name with that esteem and respect to which, from us, it has become so eminently entitled. We have seen, with unmixed gratification, the strenuous efforts which have been made, and are still being made by every class of the community in this Presidency, to do honor to your Excellency. As citizens, we sympathise and fully concur, in all that has been said in the numerous addresses which have been presented to you; and it remains only for us to add to them by expressing to you how much we admire you as our Colonel-in-Chief, and how fully we appreciate all you have done for us in our Military capacity. Wherever you may be, however employed in the service of your country, we shall always feel that we have the right to regard you as an old and valued friend of our Corps, and we shall always feel pride in the recollection of your connection with us, and ever feel the liveliest interest in your happiness and prosperity."

TO SIR CHARLES EDWARD TREVELYAN, K.C.B.,

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, AND COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE MADRAS INFANTRY VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

SIR,—It is with deep regret that we, the members of the Infantry Volunteer Guards, have heard of your approaching departure from Madras.

We deem it our duty to express to you previously to your leaving these shores, the debt of gratitude we owe you for the great interest you have ever taken in our welfare.

On your first arrival in this city, you accepted the position of Colonel-in-Chief of our Corps; and we are not unmindful of the great benefits we have obtained from your influence and liberality.

To your influence is due our position as a Corps permanently on the strength of the Madras Army, and to your liberality in a great measure the establishment of our Sports Club on its present footing.

The operation of the latter in giving unity of feeling, without weakening discipline, and the various other prospective advantages to be derived therefrom, will, we are convinced, justify the anticipations that you, and all who have our well-being at heart, have formed.

You have so completely identified yourself with the Corps, that we have learned, and will continue, to look upon you as one of ourselves; and we trust that in after years it may not be deemed altogether unworthy of your recollection, that you were the first Colonel-in-Chief of the Madras Infantry Volunteer Guards.

For us to say that we shall watch your future career with interest, is but a poor tribute to your acknowledged worth, but be assured that the name of Trevelyan will ever be remembered amongst us with feelings of the deepest gratitude, respect, and esteem.

With these sentiments we bid you farewell, and we pray that the Great Author of our being may grant you many years of health, to enjoy the well-earned reputation you have acquired in the service of your country.

To Lady Trevelyan, and the members of your family, we wish all happiness.

Your name will ever be honored in Madras, and whatever of good may happen to you, and yours, it will always be a source of satisfaction to the Volunteers, whose uniform you have worn, and over whom you have presided with so much kindly consideration.

Signed by 658 Members of the Corps.

June, 1860.

Sir Charles Trevelyan then addressed the deputation. Before reading his reply His Excellency made a few brief remarks.

He set out by remarking, how little credit he deserved for maintaining the Corps on the Military establishment of the Presidency. He found it on his arrival already organized, and, better still, highly efficient, a great stay and support of the Government in a season of difficulty and danger, and holding out great promises of its future usefulness ; the cost of maintaining the Regiment was comparatively trifling, whilst the advantages resulting from it were great, and, of course, he at once made up his mind to retain it as a part of the Military establishment. But it was rather in its social, than in its Military aspect, that the advantages resulting from a Volunteer Corps should be looked for ; the Government derived considerable support from a body of men trained to command and to obey, who were taken from the community, and prepared to maintain the cause of law and order, amongst their neighbours, and who themselves were subjected to the observation of their friends and acquaintances, and bound to maintain the credit of the Corps upon every occasion. His Excellency then referred to the friendly feelings which companionship in arms was able to foster, and the facilities for sports of a healthful character, and for mutual improvement, which their organization afforded. He expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the Volunteers : they had not, on any one occasion, given him the slightest pain or uneasiness. His Excellency spoke, at considerable length, on the very great care which the Volunteers should ever exercise in the election of their junior Officers, remarking that owing to its importance, if he had only one thing to say to them, it should be this. He exhorted them to discourage canvassing ; to make up their minds as to the person who could best represent them, and to vote for him regardless of personal, or merely

friendly feelings. Sir Charles promised that he would always take an interest in the Regiment, that he would wear their uniform on all state occasions, and that he would recommend the Regiment to the care of his successor.

He then read his Reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—"It is impossible for me not to be "sensibly moved by the sentiments you have been pleased "to express towards me.

"From the time I accepted the honorable post of "your Colonel-in Chief, nothing has occurred in connec-"tion with your Corps to give me the slightest pain. It "is generally the fate of Volunteer Corps to dwindle and "disappear, after the occasion has passed to which they "owe their origin. The Madras Volunteer Guards, on "the contrary, have continually improved in zeal and "efficiency. Not long since, you paid a well-deserved "tribute* to the services of your Lieutenant-Colonel; but "Colonel Silver will agree with me, that his utmost "exertions would have failed to bring the Corps to its "present advanced state, if he had not been met by cheer-"ful alacrity on your part. Still more lately, both this "Government and Her Majesty's Secretary of State ac-"knowledged with approbation, the offer made by you, to "undertake the garrison duties of Fort Saint George, "during the interval between the departure of H. M.'s "44th Regiment to China, and the arrival of the 43rd.

"The social aspect of the Corps, however, is the one "which has always given me the greatest satisfaction. I "have observed with pleasure, the growth of a friendly "spirit among the members of the Corps, and with still "greater pleasure, the exercise of a wholesome public

* A handsome gold-hilted sword and belt, valued at over a thousand rupees was presented, with the sanction of Government, to Colonel Silver; and a gold bracelet to Mrs. Silver, by the Members of the Madras Volunteer Guards.

"opinion within the Corps. The privilege which has been "accorded to you of selecting your junior Officers imposes "a heavy responsibility upon you. Be assured, gentle-"men, that private respectability is the best guarantee for "public usefulness. But I hope you will go beyond this; "and that, remembering that every body of men takes "its character from, and is known by, its leaders, you will "put forward as Officers, those of your comrades who will "best maintain the efficiency, and support the reputation "of the Corps.

"On my departure from Madras, I shall cease to be "your Colonel-in-Chief, but as long as I live, I shall have "great pleasure in wearing your uniform on State occa-"sions. My place will, I feel assured, be worthily filled. "I shall confer on the subject with Sir Henry Ward, when "I see him at Galle.

"I cordially thank you for your good wishes for Lady "Trevelyan, and the members of my family, as well as "myself. I shall retain a real interest in the Corps, and "it will always be gratifying to me to hear of its welfare."

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR HENRY WARD AND SIR WILLIAM DENISON.

CAVALRY OFFICERS TRANSFERRED TO INFANTRY—SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN'S MEMO—SIR HENRY WARD'S CONNECTION WITH THE REGIMENT—SIR WILLIAM DENISON, COLONEL-IN-CHIEF—INSPECTION AND SPEECH—VOLUNTEERS HENCEFORTH TO FORM A PORTION OF CENTRE DIVISION—SECONDED LIST.

1859.

After the breaking up of the Cavalry branch of the Madras Volunteer Guards, many Officers expressed a wish to join the Infantry, and though the claims of the Infantry Officers were not overlooked, yet in accordance with the express wish of the Colonel-in-Chief, Officers who held Commissions in the Cavalry were allowed to retain their rank and take precedence in the Infantry, according to the date of their appointment in the Cavalry. The subjoined Memo: by Sir Charles Trevelyan gave them an opportunity of evincing that spirit, on which Sir Charles confidently relied :—

Memorandum.

In dealing with the Cavalry and Infantry strictly on public principles, I have been able to give to the Infantry advantages which have been denied to the Cavalry, and I therefore confidently rely upon the Infantry portion of the Corps acting in the same spirit towards their comrades in the Cavalry, and giving them, as far as possible, a suitable rank in the Infantry.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

Government House, 20th May, 1859.

1860.

Sir Henry Ward's* connection with the Regiment was as brief, as his tenure of office in this Presidency was short. The successor of Sir Charles Trevelyan, he accepted the office of Colonel-

* In preparing the following pages, I came across a circumstance which I think, is not unworthy of a place in these records. While

in-Chief, expressed a desire to see the Regiment parade, but was suddenly cut off from our midst, by cholera, all within a few days of his acceptance of the office of Colonel-in-Chief. The Regiment accompanied the remains of their Colonel-in-Chief to St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, where he was interred with all the honors due to his exalted position.

On the 15th of March 1861, Sir William Denison, the new Governor, accepted the office of Colonel-in-Chief. Four months after acceptance of office, he inspected the Regiment, and the honor conferred on the Corps by His Excellency, as well as his speech on that occasion, shows how he must have been impressed by the antecedents of the Regiment. The following is the address of His Excellency on his inspection:—

1861.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS,—"I address you on " the present occasion in a two fold capacity, as Governor " of the Presidency, and as Colonel of the Volunteer

wading through a mass of dry official memoranda in the Regimental Order Book, for the purpose of jotting down any important facts in connection with the Regiment, I found the following next to each other :—

No. 1.

NOTIFICATION.

20th July 1860.—The Hon'ble the Governor is pleased to accept the office of Honorary Colonel-in-Chief of the Infantry Volunteer Guards.

No. 2.

(Extract from Colonel Silver's letter.)

30th July 1860.—His Excellency is desirous to see the Corps, and as it will be for the first time, the Commanding Officer is very anxious that the Regiment should do credit to itself, and to stand well in His Excellency's estimation from his first impression.

No. 3.

3rd August 1860.—The Infantry Volunteer Guards will parade in Full dress in the Compound of Government House this afternoon at 4 P. M., to accompany the remains of their late Colonel-in-Chief.

Their contiguity, the sudden change in tone, the "setting" of the three simple letters in dry official orders, throw them out all the more, and tell a tale, far more forcible and impressive than I can find words to express.

"Guards. As Governor, I have to express my thanks to "you for the steady consistency of your conduct, from the "trying period when you first volunteered your assistance "to the Government, up to the present moment. On "every occasion on which an opportunity has been afforded "to you of aiding the Government, you have not waited to "be asked but have, in consistency with your name, come "forward, and sought to be employed. I should feel that "I had not done my duty as Governor, were I not to ex- "press to you, the sense which I entertain of the value of "your services, and my trust and expectation is, that you "will not, as has been the case elsewhere, allow the zeal "which induced you to come forward in time of danger to "evaporate, now that your service may appear less valuable "than heretofore. It may be, and I trust that it will be, "the case, that I shall not during my residence here be "compelled to call upon you for active service; but the "moral support which the existence of the Volunteer "Guards gives to the Government is of the utmost value, "and is fully appreciated by me. As Colonel of the Guards, "I have to express the pleasure with which I have just "now witnessed your movements on parade, and the satis- "faction which the reports of your Commanding Officer, "as to your conduct, has always given me. To you, "Colonel Silver, my best thanks are due; for to your zeal "and energy, I must attribute the state of efficiency to "which the Volunteer Guards have attained."

Led by the Adjutant, the Volunteer Guards then gave three cheers for their Colonel-in-Chief. Next day Sir William Denison published the accompanying important Regimental Order:—

Madras, 18*th July*, 1861.

1861. His Excellency the Governor desires to convey to Lieutenant-Colonel Silver, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Volunteers the gratification it afforded him in witnessing their movements this morning at the

inspection. The marching past in quick time, and the several formations and firing, were executed with a precision highly creditable to the Corps, and the advance in line in quick time, previous to the General salute, was very good.

As Colonel-in-Chief, Sir William Denison was highly satisfied, and he is glad to have this opportunity of publicly expressing his thanks for the great zeal and energy displayed by Colonel Silver, on all occasions connected with the welfare and discipline of the Corps.

The Volunteer Guards will henceforth be considered as forming a portion of the Centre Division, and the Officer Commanding will, in all matters connected with the Corps, communicate direct with the Major General. The italics are ours.

1861.

On the 1st November 1861 the Governor-in-Council was pleased to establish a "Seconded List" in connection with the Madras Volunteer Guards, which took effect from the 1st December of that year, to which all Captains who were not disposed to perform the active duties of Field Officer, were removed on promotion to the rank of Major. All transfers to the "Seconded List" were made by Government on the recommendation of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, and were notified in the official Gazette. The names of Majors on the "Seconded List" were borne on the rolls of the Regiment, but being non-effective these Officers were not eligible to exercise command, or attend to any other duties, nor was the Government allowance drawn on their account. They retained however the privilege of appearing in uniform on all occasions of public ceremony.

CHAPTER IX.

COLONEL SILVER ON VOLUNTEERING.

DIFFICULTIES IN DEALING WITH THE MEN—COLONEL SILVER'S PLAN—MEDAL FOR MARKSMEN—GOOD CONDUCT BADGES—LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—IMPOSITION OF FINES FOR IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE—COLONEL SILVER AVERSE TO IT—ASKS THAT THE REGIMENT MAY BE PLACED ON THE SAME FOOTING AS THE ARMY WITH RESPECT TO THE INCOME TAX.

It must not be thought for a moment that things up to this went on smoothly. Discipline or restraint of any kind is always unpalatable and irksome to men, who have never been accustomed to it; and those whose duty it is to enforce it, are seldom regarded in a very amiable light. This was exactly the case with the Volunteers and their Drill Instructors. It was not possible that of a body of men hitherto accustomed to a sedentary life, all would put up for long with the irksomeness of hot wearisome drills, armed with a rifle and accoutrements, thirty pounds in weight; so after the excitement died away many were glad to resign. It was the discontent of these that caused the clashing between men and Instructors. Objectionable correspondence between Volunteer Officers and men were of frequent occurrence. The least cause for discontent or complaint, gave rise to a petition to the Commandant, signed by about half the men in the Company. Protests against the election of Officers, or the selection of Non-Commissioned Officers, were always the accompaniments of the election of the one, or the selection of the other. If they had reason to believe that Colonel Silver would give them no satisfaction, they immediately resorted to the insertion of anonymous letters to the newspapers, and he was always afraid that this

plan of giving vent to their feelings would bring the Regiment into disrepute. It required therefore the greatest tact on the part of Colonel Silver in dealing with the men. Though without any power to compel, he exercised a certain moral influence which he brought to bear upon the members of the Corps, while he secured a good feeling in the Regiment by his care and supervision. With him has been identified the whole progress of the Regiment from its first raw, unformed state, to the day when he left them, a disciplined body, which competent judges like General MacCleverty and Sir Hope Grant admitted to be second to few Regular Regiments, in strict discipline and perfect military training. The social equality in which, in many cases, both Officers and Privates stand, the facility of leaving at any moment, and the many jealousies which exist, unless the *morale* of the Regiment be high, all combine to render discipline more difficult to be maintained in a newly organised Volunteer Corps than in a regular Regiment.

If Colonel Silver thought that any one had just cause for complaint, he always saw them in the orderly room. Some cases he had to refer to His Excellency for decision; but he put down any irregularity, whether in the Volunteers, Officers, or Staff, with a firm hand. Every Officer who evinced an interest in his work, he prominently brought to the notice of His Excellency. No Officer, who was irregular in attendance, did he recommend for leave or promotion; seniority in this case Colonel Silver utterly ignored. No Volunteer or Officer regular in his attendance at parade, &c., did he permit to resign until he had an interview with him in the orderly room, and ascertained his reasons for withdrawal, and in nine cases out of ten he dissuaded him from his purpose. The irregularities which we have mentioned appear to have existed only in the earlier stage of the formation of the Regiment, for later on we find both Officers and men

on the best of terms, and Colonel Silver saw, what is too often lost sight of now-a-days, that a Volunteer Regiment can best be kept together by the good will of all concerned.

To create a spirit of emulation at target practice, to cause a healthy rivalry amongst the Companies, but chiefly to promote good shooting in the Corps, a silver medal was struck off for each Company. The competition took place every six months, and was open to both Officers and men. The medal was worn on all regimental parades, and retained by the winner till beaten by some other member of his Company. The following is a list of the first prize winners, who were presented with the coveted medal, in the presence of the Regiment, on the 9th October, 1858. The best shot in the Regiment was also presented with a badge:—

1858.

The best Marksmen and first Prize Medalists in the Corps.

W. Charlton	No. 1
J. Hills	„ 2
W. Lawrie	„ 3
W. Thompson	„ 4
J. K. Elkington	„ 5
F. J. Jupe	„ 6
E. Holliday	„ 7
P. Wight	„ 8
J. T. Maclagan	„ 9
T. Zephyr	„ 10
J. Sinclair	Rifles.

To enable the Commanding Officer to distinguish at a glance those regular at parade, good conduct badges were issued to the men, and any two consecutive absences without leave deprived the holder of one stripe.

A very important question was about this time raised by Colonel Sparks, the Commandant of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, with regard to irregularity on parade, a thing about which Colo-

1861.

nel Silver never had cause to complain. He applied to the Viceroy to pass a law to enforce attendance at parade, imposing penalties for disobedience. The Governor General in sending Colonel Sparks' letter to the various Commanding Officers said, that he believed the passing of such a law founded on the Volunteer Act 44 Geo. III. C. 54, would do more to check than encourage the spirit of volunteering, as the penalties were almost entirely fines, although fines, if applied for the good of the Corps, and imposed only for clear and repeated irregularities, might possibly not be unpopular. Colonel Silver in a letter characteristic of himself gave a short resumè of the Regiment, and in it the principle on which he worked. The following extract of Colonel Silver's letter embodies all his arguments:—

With reference to paragraph 6 of the letter from the Government of India, on which my observations are more particularly required, I beg respectfully, after my past four years' experience of the Madras Corps, emphatically to endorse the opinion therein expressed, that imposing fines for irregular attendance by force of law would be most unpopular, and completely check the spirit of volunteering which it is desired to foster. In the opinion, that general regulations for Volunteer Corps embodied in an Act of the Legislature, is necessary, I most entirely agree, but the penalties to be imposed for disobedience or neglect of these regulations, should not be the imposition of a fine, but the withholding from a careless or refractory member, some distinction or privilege conferred on members of the Corps generally. I have given the subject my close attention for a long time past; I am intimately acquainted with the opinions and feelings of the various classes that compose the Madras Corps, numbering as it does nearly as many as all the rest of India put together, and I have no hesitation in stating my conviction that if the Government value the maintenance of efficient Volunteer Corps in India, and the enrolment and training of an armed body of loyal citizens organized from the mass of the population, ready and able to act on emergency, and on whom the Government can

confidently rely, some distinction or privilege must attach to enrolment and service in the Corps. It may here be remarked that the strength of the Madras Corps has been uniformly kept up without any extraneous inducement.

In concluding this letter, he strongly urged on Government the necessity of making a concession in favor of the Madras Volunteer Guards, by placing them on the same footing as the Regular Army with respect to the Income Tax. The strength of the Regiment, it is true was kept up, but the material had deteriorated. The class of men whose services was most desirable to be retained after going through an amount of drill to make them efficient, withdrew from the Corps, and their places were taken by their inferiors, both in physique and position. "I would," said Colonel Silver, "therefore very respectfully "submit that after well considering the subject in all its "bearings, I can think of no measure that would be so "popular, none that could come from the Government "more gracefully, or be more generally appreciated in "return for the devotion of their leisure time, to acquir- "ing a proficiency in military exercise, than the exemp- "tion, as in the Regular Army, of all members from "Income Tax, whose income did not exceed the pay and "allowances of a Captain of Infantry. Could I for a "moment believe that this proposal could be abused, "or would involve the sacrifice of any appreciable amount "of Revenue, I would not think of making it; but limited "as my proposal is, and as the strength of the various "Volunteer Corps throughout India is fixed, and the great "majority of men in the ranks, in this country at least, "belong to a class whose contributions are the most "trifling, there does not appear to be any financial "obstacle to its concession, and I feel confident that any "such complimentary tribute on the part of Government "to the self-denying loyalty of the Volunteers would be "highly prized. Such a concession would strengthen

"the hold of Government on these Corps, as well as "the hands of the Captains of Companies and Com-"manding Officers, as no member of the Corps would "be entitled to claim exemption from Income Tax, unless "on a certificate from his Captain countersigned by his "Commanding Officer, that his attendance at the place "for exercise had been regular, and his conduct otherwise "good. Much of the excellent spirit that has hitherto "animated the Madras Corps is to be attributed to the "interest the various Governors have taken in the Regi-"ment, occasionally visiting the parade ground, and "accepting the office of Honorary Colonel, but I am "convinced without some such concession as that I have "indicated, these Corps, in India at least, cannot be kept "up so as to prove a source of confidence to the Govern-"ment on any sudden emergency."

No reply was received to this portion of Colonel Silver's letter, but in Colonel Drury's time the Officers and men sent up a memorial praying that the concession in regard to their exemption from the operation of the Income Tax might be made, in recognition of their services for over five years.

Resolution.

1862. His Excellency the Governor General in Council sees no sufficient reason for sanctioning any exemption from Income Tax in favor of the Members of the Madras Volunteer Corps. If direct aid is given to Volunteers, it must be on a full review of the whole subject, and not by exemptions of this description.

In March 1862, the Governor-General in Council, being anxious to afford such encouragement to Volunteer Corps as would appear most likely to further the real objects for which the maintenance of such bodies is desirable, applied for further information on the subject, but from that time no concession of any kind has been forthcoming.

CHAPTER X.

COLONEL SILVER'S RESIGNATION.

Colonel Silver appointed to 25th N. I.—Decision of the Officers—Major Boyton's Letter—Colonel Silver's reply—Last Parade—Colonel Silver's last Speech—Valedictory Address—Services acknowledged by Government.

1861.

On the 30th November 1861, exactly four and a half years after formation, Colonel Silver was appointed to the Command of the 25th Native Infantry, and the Madras Volunteer Guards lost their good and energetic Colonel. As soon as this became definitely known in the Regiment, it was at once decided to mark, in some substantial form, the esteem and regard in which he was held by the Members of the Corps. At a meeting of the Officers it was unanimously decided to invite him to a public dinner, and Major Boyton, as the senior Officer of the Regiment, was requested to communicate their intentions to Colonel Silver. This was done in the following letter; but, as will be seen from the reply, the invitation was not accepted:—

Veysarapaudy, *25th November*, 1861.

My dear Colonel,—The Corps of the Volunteer Guards have heard with deep regret that you are about to resign the Command of the Regiment, which, from its very formation has enjoyed the privilege of your fostering care and guidance. While they cannot but regret your removal from among them, they confidently hope that the cause of it, your appointment to the command of the 25th Regiment, will be productive of decided advantage to you, as regards your future prospects in the noble profession to which you belong. Though separated, the Madras Volunteer Guards will ever entertain the liveliest recollection, "mingled with feelings of respect and regard," of one to whom

they owe much, and to whose devotedness is to be attributed the present favorable position of the Guards, and the esteem in which they are held by Government and the public. As a token of their high esteem and kindly feelings, the Volunteer Guards are solicitous of the honor of entertaining you at a farewell dinner, which they purpose to have at the Banqueting Hall, with His Excellency the Governor's permission, previous to your departure, and as the senior Officer present, I have been deputed by the Regiment to the pleasurable duty of requesting that you will favor them with your presence on the occasion mentioned, and that you will also kindly name the day on which it will be most convenient for you to meet them. I have undertaken with gratefulness the pleasing office, and consider it no less a privilege than an honor to which I have been called by my citizen companions in arms; and in the earnest hope of receiving a favorable reply, and with every wish for your own and Mrs. Silver's health and happiness.

Believe me, my dear Colonel,
With sentiments of esteem and regard,
Yours very truly,
W. BOYTON,
Major, Madras Volunteer Guards.

MY DEAR MAJOR BOYTON,—I had yesterday the pleasure to receive your letter of the 25th instant. I beg you will do me the favor to convey to the Members of the Volunteer Guards, my sincere thanks for the very kind and friendly terms in which they have been pleased to express their feelings towards me, on my removal from the command of the Regiment. In the prosperity and good name of the Corps, I have ever taken the warmest interest; and to the best of my ability I have endeavoured to instruct and make them what they are, a most efficient body of men. If I have had many difficulties to encounter, and devoted much of my leisure time to this task for the past four years and a half, I have been amply repaid by seeing the Regiment prosper in my hands, and the Volunteers themselves have never been slow to acknowledge my services, and to aid me in my endeavours by every means in their power. I have already received so many flattering and substantial marks of the esteem and regard of my old Regiment,

that even though this be the last occasion, I must respectfully ask them to permit me to decline the present invitation. I will ever entertain a lively interest in the welfare of the Regiment I have organized, and so long commanded, and although it will be my duty no longer to watch over its interests as Commanding Officer, I have the utmost confidence in my successor, that he will do every justice to the Corps. And now with my best wishes for the future welfare of the Volunteer Guards, and again thanking them for the parting compliments they intended paying me.

Believe me, my dear Major Boyton,

Yours very truly,

A. C. SILVER.

Madras, 26th November, 1861.

On Saturday morning the 30th November 1861, the Volunteers paraded on the Esplanade opposite the Camp Equipage Depôt to take a final leave of their Commandant. Shortly after daybreak, Colonel Silver accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Drury, who had been gazetted to the command the evening previous, was on the parade. The Regiment having been marched past, it was wheeled into line and formed three sides of a square, when Colonel Silver rode forward and in a clear steady voice addressed the Regiment as follows:—

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE VOLUNTEER GUARDS,—" I appear here on " parade this morning as your Commanding Officer, for the " last time. It is impossible for me to sever entirely my " connection with the Corps that I have organized, and so " long commanded, and with which my name has been so " closely connected, without a feeling of sincere regret. " Gentlemen, when I look back on the period which has " intervened between the present time and the mutiny in " Bengal that called this Regiment into existence, and when " I reflect that throughout this long period, I have uniform- " ly received the willing assistance of my officers, and ready " obedience throughout the ranks, I may well express my

"deep gratitude to you as a body, for the success you have "enabled me to attain in establishing for the Government "a body of 600 able and well disciplined men, on whose "loyalty there can never pass a shade of suspicion, and who "are a credit to this city. Now that my term of service "among you has come to an end, I am proud to stand here "for the last time, and acknowledge you as a body of men "over whom I have ruled as Commanding Officer for a "period of four years and a half, seldom having had oc- "casion to exercise any punitive power with which I may "be invested. My orders and decisions as Commanding "Officer have as a general rule been cheerfully acquiesced "in; and to that confidence in me as your Commanding "Officer, and in my honesty of purpose in all that I "have done, whether coinciding with your own views or "not, I attribute much of the success that has attended "this Regiment, and in taking my final leave of you, "I earnestly beg that the same amount of confidence may "be extended to my successor. He is not unknown to "you as your Adjutant in the early days of the Regiment, "and if there is one thing more than another that "gratifies me at the present time, it is being able to hand "over the command of my old Regiment to Colonel Drury. "If you will but extend the same confidence to him that "you have given to me, and yield to him the same ready "obedience, the Regiment must prosper in his hands, "proving a satisfaction to him and a credit to yourselves. "And now, gentlemen, before I bid you farewell, permit "me in all kindness to address to you a few parting words "of advice. First, I would say, beware of even the "appearance of a spirit of running counter to authority "springing up at any time among you. It is fatal to "discipline, and, in a Regiment constituted as this is, must "prove utter ruin. Never forget that obedience is the "first duty of a soldier. There can be but one head to "a military organization—your interests are your Com-

"manding Officer's, and although his decisions may not "always agree with your own individual opinions, remem- "ber that he is a disinterested arbiter, and decides to "the best of his ability for the general good. Again, you "are all aware that it is a generally acknowledged rule in "the Regiment, to abstain from public controversy on all "internal affairs of the Regiment. I am sorry to have "observed this rule partly infringed on a late occasion. "Do not deviate from this rule as you value your own "good name. Lastly, I would ask you to remember the "excellent advice given to you by Sir Charles Trevelyan, "when he presented to the Officers their Commissions. "The selection of Officers in a Regiment, like this, is a "most important matter, and on the judgment exercised "in this particular, much of the welfare of the Regiment "depends. I tell you, however, candidly that had I not "been myself a soldier by profession, and had I joined the "ranks of this Regiment as a Volunteer, I would just "as soon have stood the right-hand man of my Company, "distinguished alike for regularity in attendance and "punctuality in all my self-imposed duties, as in any "other position, and in this my last address to the Regi- "ment, I desire pointedly to refer to Volunteer McQuirk, "of No. 1 Company, a man that I have never seen absent "from his place, since I have been in command of the "Corps. And now, gentlemen, in my capacity as Com- "mandant, and wearing by my side that mark of your "esteem and regard, which was publicly presented to me, "I bid you all collectively and individually, "Farewell." "I must ever retain the warmest interest in the welfare of "my old regiment, and as we may here after again meet in "civil life, nothing will give me greater pleasure than to "greet an old comrade in the Volunteer Guards."

Colonel Silver then turned to Lieutenant-Colonel Drury and requested him to take the command. Lieutenant Ritchie, who it had been decided should give an

address that had been prepared, stepped forward when Colonel Silver dismounted; and after a few introductory remarks, Lieutenant Ritchie read the following address:—

From the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Members of the Madras Volunteer Guards—to Lieut.-Colonel Silver, Commanding.

SIR,—Upon your ceasing to command the Madras Volunteer Guards, We, the Members of the Corps were desirous of expressing to you, in some substantial form, the esteem and regard we bear towards you, but this you have declined. We cannot however allow you to depart from among us, without thus publicly acknowledging the great services you have rendered us, and expressing our gratitude to you for the zeal and assiduity, with which you have performed your duties as our Commanding Officer. For four and a half years you have held that command; you were our first, and up to the present time, have been our only Commanding Officer; you are especially identified with the Corps. We look upon you as one of ourselves, and in losing you, we feel we are parting with our most distinguished member. At such a parting, it is impossible to avoid looking back to the time when we were first organized, and shortly retracing a few steps of ground over which we have since then travelled. In the ever memorable year of 1857, when the British power in India was tottering to its very foundation, from the effects of the violent shock of the foulest mutinies, in the month of July the citizens of Madras by the permission of Government, united together to perform two imperative duties—to assist each other in defending our homes and families, and government in checking the spread of disloyalty and revolt. On you, Sir, devolved the onerous task of forming us into a disciplined body. Within six weeks from the day of our taking up arms, we were enabled to take our posts as armed pickets; in about three months we began to manœuvre as a Regiment; before six months had passed, we were brigaded on parade with the regular troops of the garrison; and shortly after were honored by being entrusted with the charge of the Colors we now possess. Since then, under your watchful and careful guidance, we have continued to perform our duties as citizen soldiers; until, ultimately, we have been considered by H. M. Government as worthy of

forming a portion of the Centre Division of the Army of the Madras Presidency. You, yourself, have declared us to be a most efficient body of men. To you, Sir, we are mainly, if not wholly indebted for the success we have achieved, and we earnestly beg of you, to accept our united and heartfelt thanks for the existing discipline and efficiency of the Corps. Nor is it for the discipline and efficiency of the Corps alone that we have thus to thank you, but we have also to thank you still more for the affability and courtesy, you have invariably displayed to every member of the Regiment. In conclusion, we can only assure you that each and every one of us, will ever take a sincere interest in your future welfare, and will always rejoice to hear of your success in the career we trust is awaiting you.

Signed by every Member of the Corps.

Colonel Silver again thanked the Regiment for this additional mark of their regard, and after again lifting his cap and repeating the word "Farewell," turned to leave the square, when three hearty cheers were given for Colonel Silver, and three more for Mrs. Silver, who was on the ground. Colonel Drury then marched the Regiment to the private parade, where the Officers were all individually introduced to him by Colonel Silver. The proceedings terminated with a brief address to the Officers from Colonel Drury.

The following order by His Excellency the Governor was published for general information :—

GUINDY PARK, *20th November*, 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel Silver having resigned the Command of the Madras Volunteer Guards, which he has held since the Corps was raised in July 1857, His Excellency The Governor is desirous of placing on record the high sense he entertains of that Officer's services, and of taking this opportunity of thanking him publicly for the zeal energy, and tact he has exhibited on all occasions connected with the command, to which must be attributed the high state and discipline of the Madras Volunteer Guards.

(Signed) C. DENISON,
Colonel-in-Chief.

We must apologise for giving in detail Colonel Silver's farewell to the Corps. To write a History of the Madras Volunteer Guards and say nothing about Colonel Silver, is like playing Hamlet with the character of Hamlet omitted. Volunteer Corps were organized in every large town in India, but with the exception of one all fell through, and it is not too much to add that ours would have met the same fate, but that Colonel Silver was at its head. The organiser of the Calcutta Volunteer Guards selected as the motto of his Regiment, the old Scotch saying "may the deil take the hindmost," and when Colonel Silver's attention was drawn to it, he is said to have remarked "*We have no laggards here, we are all ready, aye ready.*" From that time the words "Ready, aye Ready" have been adopted as the motto of our Regiment, and so long as the Madras Volunteer Guards retains its present organization, will it cherish the memorable words of Colonel Silver as its motto. All who belonged to the Regiment in Colonel Silver's time speak of him now with the honest sincerity of true respect.

CHAPTER XI.

EQUIPMENT AND ARMS.

FIRST WEAPON IN USE—SMOOTH-BORE FUZIL SUPPLIED—DR. MAIR VOLUNTEERS HIS SERVICES AS SURGEON OF THE REGIMENT—RULES REGARDING ISSUE OF AMMUNITION TO EUROPEAN REGIMENTS MADE APPLICABLE TO INFANTRY VOLUNTEER GUARDS—ARMED WITH ENFIELD RIFLE—OBJECTIONS OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OVER-RULED—COMMANDANT'S ALLOWANCE—RE-DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT GRANT—FIRST MUSKETRY INSTRUCTOR—RIFLE RANGE—QUARTER MASTERS—APPOINTMENTS TO BE ENTERED IN G. O.—MUSKETRY ASSISTANTS—GENERAL MCCLEVERTY'S INSPECTION AND REMARKS—SERGEANTS WEARING SWORDS.

On the formation of the Regiment the old smooth-bore musket was first served out to the members, a weapon so uncertain and defective that it was impossible to train men to be good marksmen with it. With this description of arm it was, as the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Guards observed, a "mere accident whether a man hit a target at a hundred yards or not," and consequently all inducements to the men to try and become good shots were of no avail, so long as they retained this musket. In October 1860, however, a supply of the new pattern smooth-bore fuzils was received in this Presidency for the use of Havildars of Native Corps, and the Volunteers having returned their arms into stores for the purpose of being examined and repaired, Colonel Silver availed himself of the opportunity to solicit an exchange of the old arms for those newly received, an arrangement which met with the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the sanction of Government. The new arm did not necessitate any change of drill.

1860.

The second exchange of arms however, was not as easily procured. To promote good shooting in the Regiment,

Colonel Drury in 1862, applied to the Ordnance Department for 120 short Enfield Rifles, for issue to the ten best shots in each Company. This was refused on the ground that no Musketry Instructor was attached to the Corps, and secondly, that the Enfield Rifle was a weapon which required much care and attention to keep in a serviceable state. In his reply Colonel Drury brought to the notice of Government the fact, that this particular kind of arm was in use with the Volunteers in England, and with some of the other Corps in India, and that the appointment of a Musketry Instructor was under his consideration. The Governor in Council over-ruling the objections of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, could not see why the Madras Volunteers should be armed with an inferior weapon, nor why the Corps should not be able to take due care of the Rifles, if supplied to them, and observed that the Commandant was responsible for the arms in use with the Volunteers. Not only did His Excellency sanction the 120 Rifles, but authorised Colonel Simpson to hold 580 Rifles at the disposal of Colonel Drury, issuable in such numbers, and at such time, as he might indent for them. The distribution of this third description of armament, the sanction for the issue of which was received in 1862, did

1862.

not take place till 1865. Till that time, those who were disposed to go through a complete course of Musketry Instruction were armed with Rifles, whilst smooth-bores were served out to those who had not the leisure or inclination to do so, and as the outward appearance of these two arms was similar, uniformity was thus preserved.

About this time in consequence of the frequent practice of the Volunteers at the Rifle butts, and the large number of Battalion, Brigade, and general Parades which took place, a great deal of ammunition, both ball and blank, was expended, and the Inspector-General of Ordnance de-

clined to issue ammunition in excess of the quantity issued to Native Troops armed with the smooth-bore. From the very constitution of a Volunteer Corps, from the fact that there must be continual changes in the *personnel* of the Regiment, and consequently a more frequent drilling of recruits than in the Regiments of the Line, it might have been seen that ammunition would have been largely used; the sanction of Government however had to be obtained for the extra supply. Under the above-mentioned circumstances, the Governor in Council directed the allotment of ammunition on a more liberal scale, by making the G.O.G. No. 16, dated 16th January 1862, referring to the issue of ammunition to European Regiments, applicable to the Infantry Volunteer Guards.

1862.

In 1862, Doctor Mair volunteered his services as Honorary Surgeon to the Regiment, and as his presence at the Rifle Range was very necessary, he was appointed to the post, and the appointment then created is still kept up. Doctor Mair continued with the Regiment for nine years, and was succeeded by Doctor Duff.

In this year a great deal of correspondence took place between the Madras Government and the Government of India, regarding the allowance that the Commandant was entitled to draw. It will be remembered by some of our readers that Colonel Silver, being a Regimental Officer, drew the extra batta he was entitled to, while in command of the Madras Volunteer Guards. This allowance, the Controller refused to pass to Colonel Drury, his successor, on the following grounds:—1st. That the Commandant obtained a step in Rank by joining the Staff Corps, and that it was at variance with existing Regulations, that he should draw full batta as a Military charge. 2nd. That, as every service was debited with its own expenses, the monthly charge of Rs. 148 should be debited from the grant to the Infantry Volunteer Guards.

3rd. That no provision was made in the Military Budget that year.

The objections of course were technical, and were confirmed by the Governor General; but as in the opinion of the Local Government, the Officer in command of the Corps was entitled to be specially remunerated for that duty, as well as for the allowance for an Instructor of Musketry, Government thought fit to modify existing arrangements. The following redistribution of the Government Grant of Rs. 24,000 was accordingly sanctioned to take effect from the 1st January 1863.

1863.

	Monthly.	*Annual.*
Commanding Officer's Allowance	Rs. 150	180 Rs. × 12=2160
Do Horse do	,, 30	
Adjutant's Staff do	,, 150	180 ,, × 12=2160
Do Horse do	,, 30	
Musketry Instr.'s Staff do	,, 70	100 ,, × 12=1200
Do do Horse do	,, 30	
Quarter-Master's Staff Allowance	,, 70	,, × 12= 840
Band do	,, 100	,, × 12=1200
Quarter-Master Sergeant	,, 30	
Instructor	,, 50	149 ,, × 12=1788
Contingences	,, 69	
Armourer	21	,, × 12= 252
600 men at 20 Rs.		12,000
600 ,, at (12 ÷ 3)=4 Rs.		2400
		Rs. 24,000

It was not intended to lower the strength of the Regiment by the reduction in the number of Volunteers from 700 to 600; for whom allowances were sanctioned, but as the Officers and the other well-to-do members of the Corps paid for their uniforms, the charges for the original number sanctioned were thus provided for.

Up to this time, the members of the Corps found great difficulty in carrying on their practice for want of a suitable Rifle Range, and Colonel Drury used his utmost endeavours to obtain the strip of waste land north of the

Railway embankment, and skirted on the East by Cochrane's Canal. The proposed range he said would also be available for the practice of the European Regiments who are generally sent to Palaveram for that purpose. This was not found to be practicable for these Corps as it would have necessitated a long walk backwards and forwards in the sun, unless of course some shelter for the men was provided on the range, an impossibility from the nature of the ground. For one year longer the men used the temporary Ranges on the South Beach for ordinary practice, while the more important matches, etc., were fired off at the Native Infantry butts at Vesarapaudy. In the interim, the services of Lieutenant Kilgour, 51st N. I., were placed at the disposal of the Commanding Officer as Musketry Instructor of the Corps (the first appointment of the kind), and the officers and men, having gone through a theoretical course of musketry, Colonel Drury in 1863 again applied for a Rifle Range. The strip of land lying between St. Thomé and the mouth of the Adyar was approved of, and the ground was laid out by the District Engineer. The expenses of constructing the Range, building butts, etc., were all defrayed from the Regimental funds. For the last 20 years the members of the Regiment and of the Club have been practising on that range, a piece of ground unsheltered, totally unfit for target, and especially field practice, as the ground is sand, deep and heavy and the mirage constant, and to this to a very great extent, is due the low figure of merit the Madras Volunteer Guards occupy in the comparative roll of the shooting of Volunteer Regiments in India, though not in that of the Presidency.

We have already mentioned that the original amount sanctioned for the Quarter Master was Rs. 100 per mensem, but as the official work in the Regimental office had now increased enormously, this officer was compelled to pay a

Quarter Master Sergeant Rs. 30 per mensem, his actual monthly pay then being only Rs. 70. About this time Colonel Drury applied to Government to dispense with the Quarter Mastership, but Government thought the appointment all the more necessary now, on account of the substitution of the short Enfield Rifle for the old smooth-bores.

Appointments, promotions, resignations, etc., of Officers were up to this time notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, but as similar appointments in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles were entered in the Bengal General Orders, Colonel Drury, the Commanding Officer, requested that this honorary distinction should be extended to his Corps. In assimilation with the practice in Bengal, the Governor in Council authorised that in future the like notifications should be inserted in the General Orders of the Government of the Presidency.

1864.

To assist the Musketry Instructor in imparting a theoretical and practical knowledge of Musketry to the members, one Musketry Assistant was selected from the most intelligent Non-Commissioned Officers, or Volunteers in each Company. It does not appear how many were selected from the Regiment for this duty, but there can be no doubt that only one, Sergeant W. G. Monisse, attended the School of Instruction under the Musketry Instructor for the necessary qualifications. On the 3rd July 1865, Sergeant Monisse of No. 4 Company, was appointed Assistant Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, with rank as a Staff Sergeant, next below the Quarter Master Sergeant. In 1874, Staff Sergeant Monisse was appointed Drill Instructor of the Corps by Colonel T. Ross-Church. Staff Sergeant Monisse's services with the Regiment have been invaluable. For many years, viz., before the appointment of qualified Sergeant-Instructors, all the instruction that was imparted to the recruits both in Drill and Musketry,

INTRODUCTION.

The title of "Guards," used by the Regiment, does not appear to have been assumed by the Corps, nor by others formed at the time of the Mutiny, as has been supposed by some in imitation of those noble Regiments of Her Majesty's Household troops,—just models of Military efficiency, as they undoubtedly and pre-eminently are,—but rather to have been copied from the names of the Corps of that grand Volunteer Army (not the first of its kind by any means) which rose "as if by magic touch," to repel the designs of Napoleon the Great on Britain, at the commencement of the present century; and which Corps generally bore the cognomen of "Home Guards," namely the defenders of their own hearths and homes, a perhaps more English way of rendering the present motto of the English Volunteer Force, "*Pro Aris et Focis.*"

The Madras Volunteer Guards, the only Corps now bearing this distinctive title, and the one sole relict of its kind of those unhappy times of 1857, prides itself upon being and ever having been considered to be, the Home Guards of Madras, a city which gave birth to that power, which now overshadows with its might the whole of ancient Ind, and which city finds no need to blazon forth, and loudly call the whole world to witness that it, and it only is the true "*Primus in Indis.*"

In writing this History I have had two objects in view. First, by embodying the principal orders, reports,

and addresses, to make the work a useful record for the Regiment; and, secondly, by modifying and connecting others, to make it interesting to the members of the Corps. The pleasing task of thanking those who have helped me, now only remains. My best thanks are due to Captain G. C. Fenwick, who allowed me free access to all the records in the office; to Serjeant Lamoury, for many a valuable suggestion, and Corporal Wilton, who materially helped me in writing this work.

J. R. C.

MADRAS, *2nd July*, 1883.

was carried on by, and under the superintendence of, Sergeant Major Hartley, and Staff Sergeant Monisse. He is perhaps the oldest Volunteer Instructor in India, and one of the very few who has voluntarily undertaken and still adheres to the worrying task of instructing recruits.

1863. In January 1863, Major General McCleverty inspected the Regiment, and while expressing his satisfaction generally at the parade, he drew the attention of the Corps to two most important points, a careless setting up of the men, and an occasional want of care in the arms and accoutrements. Both these have to a very great extent been remedied, and especially in the second point after the introduction of breach-loaders. General McCleverty's remarks may well find a place here, as they are generally true at all times, and in all Corps.

The want of a correct soldierlike bearing is usually most observable in the junior members of the Corps, and the blame, must be attributed to the laxity of the Drill Instructors, who, in some cases, allow utterly inefficient recruits to fall into the ranks: to the impatience of the recruits themselves under a course of Instruction, to them tedious, because its absolute necessity is not sufficiently understood: and occasionally to the Captains of Companies who hurry the Instructors in order to strengthen their Companies. The recruit when once thoroughly instructed, his natural pride in his own appearance, will induce a smart demeanour on parade. To the alterations in the system of drill, may be attributed trifling mistakes, for these again the Instructor is to be blamed; but for those gross faults, which attracted the eye of every looker on, those few alone are responsible who wearing the uniform of the *first* Volunteer Corps in India, have so little pride in themselves, or their Corps, as to neglect all opportunities of instruction, presenting themselves on parade on those occasions only, when their ignorance of their duty is likely to prove most prejudicial to the reputation of the Regiment.

When Colonel Silver first organized the Regiment, the question as to whether Color Sergeants should wear

swords or not was mooted by some of the Officers, and Colonel Silver decided that, with the exception of the Sergeant Major and Instructors, no swords should be worn by the others, as with the exception of the Rifle Brigade, Color Sergeants of the Line Regiments were not entitled to wear swords. In 1858, when Colonel Silver had personally made the acquaintance of the Color Sergeants in the Regiment, many of whom were old men, he allowed them to wear swords. The practice then continued for over 20 years, till in 1877 Colonel Ross-Church allowed those who had worn them so long, with the sanction of Government, to retain them permanently, and indented for new swords for those Non-Commissioned Officers only, who under Regulations were entitled to wear them. A concession was however made in favor of the Senior Color Sergeants.

CHAPTER XII.

RE-ORGANIZATION.

REASON FOR RE-ORGANIZATION—COLONEL DRURY SUBMITTED DRAFT TO GOVERNMENT—NO. 7 AND 8 COMPANIES BROKEN UP—DISTRICT COMPANIES CEASED TO EXIST—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—PRECEDENCE—OFFICERS' MESS AND REGIMENTAL RIFLE CLUB—LORD NAPIER'S INSPECTION AND SPEECH—RANGE DAMAGED—REGULAR ATTENDANCE PRIZES—ARTIFICERS ENROLLED.

1864.

Bound by no oath of enlistment, soldiers only from a loyal desire to enlarge their sphere of usefulness as subjects, and to uphold legitimate authority, the Members of the Corps are strictly volunteers, free to come and go. To these, a pride in their Corps, a desire to uphold its institutions, and an appreciation of the privilege of being permitted to bear arms in the service of the State, must be the principal, if not the only bonds of union. Six years after formation, when there seemed to be no necessity for their services, when the excitement of the Mutiny had died away, and the martial ardour of our Civic Soldiers began to evaporate, Colonel Drury had a great deal of difficulty to turn out full companies. This was one of the chief reasons which compelled him to re-organize the Corps. In March 1864, Colonel Drury submitted a draft to Government to sanction certain alterations for the re-organization of the Madras Volunteer Guards, a step rendered necessary for various reasons.

In the Notification of Government dated 13th May, 1859, the establishment of the Infantry Volunteer Guards was placed upon the footing shewn below :—

1 Colonel-in-Chief (Honorary.)
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.

2 Majors.
10 Captains.
20 Lieutenants.
10 Ensigns.
1 Adjutant.
1 Quarter-Master.
700 Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Volunteers (divided into 10 Companies.)

The Companies of which the Corps was composed were, with one exception, organized with regard to the different districts in Madras, the number of Volunteers furnished by each, and the propinquity of a convenient spot for elementary drill. The exception was the Rifle Company, which by the exertions of Captain Searle, was mainly composed of Volunteers from various districts of Madras, who were able to meet on the Island for drill. For reasons previously alluded to, the Rifle Company gradually ceased to exist, and when the men were no longer able to take up their position on parade as a distinct Company, it was thought advisable to do away with them. This latter remark applied also to Companies 7 and 8 recruited from the Vepery district—both these Companies, particularly the latter, had gradually fallen off in numbers since 1861. The number on the rolls was kept up to a fair average strength, but the absentee list at last became so long, owing perhaps to many of the members living at great distances from their work, and certain indulgences granted formerly to volunteers by their employers having been withdrawn, that many were called upon to resign. The exertions of Lieutenant James, then in command of No. 8 Company during the absence of its Captain in England, went far to bring the Company up to its former status in point of numbers. Lieutenant James was, besides being Quarter-Master of the Regiment, in command of a Company. No. 7 still continued an ineffective Company. The Commandant suggested to His Excellency the Colonel-in-Chief, that the Volunteers of Nos. 7 and 10 should be distributed among

the other Companies of the Corps at their pleasure, and that Regiment should in future consist of eight Companies—only the actual numerical strength of the Corps being still kept on its present footing. He further advanced in support of his suggestion that the efficiency of the Corps on parade, and its facility of manœuvring, more especially when forming portion of a Brigade, would be promoted by this change in its organization. In this opinion the General Commanding the District fully concurred. The Officers and Volunteers of these Companies had the grounds on which these changes were proposed, fully explained to them, and generally acquiesced in the advisability of the measure, which was carried out, as far as possible, without interfering with individual interests. This was the more easily done as several Officers had resigned.

For some months prior to this, Colonel Drury had experienced great difficulty in carrying out the duties of the Corps from a paucity of Officers, six Captains alone being absent from duty for prolonged periods. The breaking up of two Companies, reduced the strength of the Corps by 8 Officers, viz: 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants and 2 Ensigns. In lieu of these he requested that an additional Lieutenant should be allowed to each Company. The complement of Officers as of men remained the same, and the inconvenience just noticed, was in some degree obviated. These alterations in the constitution of the Corps received the approval of His Excellency, and from this date separate "District" Companies gradually ceased to exist. The Island gradually became the only parade ground, except when there was a sufficient number of recruits in any particular District, to entitle them to an Instructor. Later on, men from any District indiscriminately joined the Company of their choice, till all individuality in the several Companies ceased. The following is the establishment on which the Madras Volunteer Guards

were maintained till the Volunteer Regulations came into force in 1876 :—

1 Colonel-in-Chief (Honorary.)
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
2 Majors.
8 Captains.
24 Lieutenants.
8 Ensigns.
1 Musketry Instructor.
1 Adjutant.
1 Quarter-Master.
1 Surgeon.
700 Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers divided into 8 Companies.

1864. The election of an Officer to the Commissioned ranks being by votes, the confirmation of his appointment in the Corps, and the issue of his commission was* now made subject to his passing a examination in drill, &c. This was a mostimportant move. Too often a subaltern did not consider it incumbent on him to prepare himself for the command of his Company, until the prospect of promotion was immediately before him. Under the new rule his fitness for command was the condition on which he obtained his Commission, and the self-esteem of an Officer often induced him to qualify himself for his position, immediately after his election.

In 1864 His Royal Highness the Field Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief, received Her Majesty's command to promulgate to the Army the following Regulation :—

Field Officers of the Regular, Marine, Fencible and Militia Forces, take rank above all Officers of Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps; Captains, Subalterns and Staff Officers of Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps rank as Juniors of their respective ranks with Officers of the Regular, Fencible, and Militia Corps.

1866. In 1866 the Rifle Club was first formed, with the sanction of the Commanding Officer, and worked so successfully that for fourteen years it continued to be a useful institution in the Regi-

* *Fort St. George Gazette*, 5th April, 1864.

ment till it developed into the "General Sports and Recreation Club" of the Madras Volunteer Guards in 1880. Notwithstanding the many inducements offered, comparatively few in the Regiment belonged to the Shooting Club, on account of the great distance of the Butts from the residences of most of the members of the Corps. We should have mentioned earlier, that a few years before this an Officers' mess was established in connection with the Regiment. The Officers met then at a mess dinner once a month, and rented half of the Masonic Hall. Beyond the actual expense of the dinner, there was no payment except a monthly subscription of Rs. 3 for each Officer, and this, with Rs. 2 to the Regimental Rifle Club, latter not compulsory, was the only money contribution made by the Officers of the Corps.

1868. In 1868 Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, and Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, inspected the Regiment, and the following speech of His Lordship on the occasion was recorded in Regimental Orders :—

COLONEL DRURY, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—I thank you for the occasion which has this day been afforded me of meeting the Corps, with which I have the honor to be associated, as Colonel. I thank you, too, for your combined exertions in maintaining the discipline and efficiency of the Regiment, against many impediments and difficulties. I am authorized by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a more competent judge of your conduct and condition than myself, to communicate to you the expression of his congratulation and approval.

1869. In 1869, the Volunteer Range suffered considerable damages from a severe gale in that year. The platforms were destroyed and one range was completely washed away. The short range had to be brought forward, and the range which was even then too small, was made still smaller. Up

to this time, nothing has been done to reclaim the swamp near the butts so as to fit the spot for a first class range, although there was a great deal of correspondence on the subject. The question is an important one. The European and Native Infantry Regiments are obliged to go to a spot fifteen miles distant for their annual course, and surely it must be economical in the end to fit the place up for a general range.

1870.

In January 1870, a sum of 500 Rupees was allotted by a Committee of Officers, from the Regimental Funds, to be annually distributed in prizes for regular attendance. The sum was divided into three Regimental prizes of Rs. 60, 50, and 10 for the three best attendances in the Regiment, and three Company prizes of Rs. 20, 14, 10. There were also eight prizes of Rs. 10 for clean arms and accoutrements. A few years later the prizes were reduced, and those for clean arms were done away with altogether.

1871.

In 1871, the great majority of the Carnatic Artificers were desirous of joining the Regiment, and Colonel Ross-Church obtained the sanction of Government to enrol them in the Corps. They were attested men but non-combatants, and it was manifestly advantageous to perfect them in drill and discipline, to render them a source of strength. The Inspector General of Ordnance and Colonel Henegan, the Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, were in favor of the move. As they would make a valuable accession to the ranks of the Corps, and the measure would be of benefit to the men themselves, His Excellency the Governor authorized the Commanding Officer to accept them individually as ordinary recruits, with all the benefits attached to such, in the shape of capitation grant, &c.

CHAPTER XIII.

INSPECTIONS.

DISTRIBUTION OF AMMUNITION AMONGST VOLUNTEERS—INSPECTION BY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA—DIVERSITY OF ACCOUTREMENTS—INVITATION TO THE MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS TO A CAMP OF EXERCISE BY THE EAST INDIA RIFLE VOLUNTEERS—COMMANDANT APPLIES TO HAVE BOTH A MUSKETRY INSTRUCTOR AND AN ADJUTANT—INSPECTION BY GENERAL RAIKES.

1873.

In 1873, Colonel Ross-Church obtained the sanction of Government to hold in abeyance so much of the order of 1st September 1873, regarding the equipment of Volunteer Corps, as directed that 20 rounds of ammunition should be kept by each volunteer in his pouch. For the first few years after formation, 20 rounds of ammunition were always served out to each man with his musket, but of late years the practice had been discontinued in the Regiment, till the order above referred to revived the practice in all Volunteer Corps. As no place of arms was allotted to the Regiment, where all arms, accoutrements, etc., could be kept, the scattering of ammunition all over Madras, over which it would be next to impossible to keep the necessary supervision, and which would have an inevitably bad result, was open to serious objection.

On the 9th of January 1874, the Regiment had the honor of being inspected by one of the foremost Generals of the day. Lord Napier of Magdala, a soldier who never bestowed praise where it was not due saw them parade, and the Madras Volunteer Guards must be proud of having earned his good opinion. The following was his address to the Regiment:—

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHURCH AND MADRAS VOLUNTEERS,—"I congratulate his Excellency and the Com-

"munity of Madras on possessing so soldierlike and "efficient a body of Volunteers.

"The circumstances under which the Corps was "formed are well remembered.

"You came forward in a time of public danger, and "placed yourselves at the service of the State, to assist in "the maintenance of order.

"It affords me great pleasure to say, that the move-"ments which you have performed this morning were "steadily and well done.

"In the first deployment, I noted how well you came "up into line, and, although there was a slight loss of "distance, an accident which may happen sometimes, in "any Regiment, you corrected it in a proper manner, "coming at once to the halt without any shuffling, and "closing to the correct distance by word of command.

"Your marching and evolutions were very good and "steady.

"I have rarely seen a steadier or better drilled body "of Volunteers, and this is well accounted for by your "regular attendance at parade, of which I have been "informed. You have every reason to be proud of having "been accepted and trusted, as guardians of the public "safety and order.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Ross-Church and your other "Officers deserve great credit for the result of their "labour in your instruction and training."

A diversity of pattern having been found to exist in the accoutrements of many Volunteer Corps, the Government of India decided, with a view to securing uniformity, and the maintenance of efficient reserves of accoutrement for any sudden emergency, augmentation of the force having taken place, that each Volunteer Corps should be accoutred in an uniform way, either with brown,

black, or buff leather accoutrements of the Army pattern, and requested the Madras Government to forward their decision to the Commanding Officers of Regiments in the Presidency, and that all future indents should be prepared accordingly. This did not affect Corps in the habit of making their own arrangements for the supply of accoutrements.

1874.

In April 1874, the Madras Volunteer Guards were invited by the East Indian Rifle Volunteers to join in a Camp of Exercise that was to be held in December of that year at Allahabad, and the latter also most generously opened their Rifle meeting to the Regiment. At a meeting of the Officers, it was decided that the distance would preclude any member of the Madras Volunteer Guards from availing himself of the kind invitation of the East Indian Rifle Volunteers to join in the proposed camp, at Allahabad, in December. The Officers of the Regiment whilst regretting that they were unable to take part in the Rifle meeting, in reply wished them every success, and in order to promote the good feeling which they hoped would always continue between the two Corps, sent a Silver Cup of the value of Rs. 100 to be shot for under conditions, drawn up by a Committee appointed for the purpose; and called it the "Madras Volunteer Guards' Cup."

1875.

In April 1875, a short while before Captain Allardice's term of office came to a close, Colonel Ross-Church applied to Government for sanction to revert to the old system of having both an Adjutant and Instructor of Musketry, as in former years. The two appointments were amalgamated in April 1872, since which time the duties of both have been carried on by the one Officer, and if the distance of the Rifle Range from Madras be taken into consideration, it can be realized, how nearly impossible it is for that one Officer

to efficiently supervise both Musketry and the training of Recruits, when both are being carried out concurrently. Colonel Ross-Church strongly recommended the advisability of appointing a second Officer to perform the duties of Musketry Instruction. The strength of the Corps was then 553, and as Volunteers were constantly leaving it and others joining, there were always men requiring to be drilled and to be constantly supervised by the Adjutant. When the last course of Musketry Instruction was going on, Colonel Ross-Church appointed Captain Sherman, an Officer of the Regiment, to superintend the Adjutant's drill, when Captain Allardice was absent at the Rifle Range, but it could not be expected that a Volunteer Officer, so able and so willing as Captain Sherman would always be forthcoming to undertake such duties without remuneration. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable Officers for the Regiment, and Colonel Ross-Church thought that it would be very beneficial if another Officer from the Regular Army would be appointed, the extra cost to the State being Rs. 130 a month.

This is all the more necessary now, from the fact that there are three outlying companies, one at Pothanore, the second at Jollarpett, and the third at Salem, which have to be inspected from time to time, and it is impossible that the Adjutant can superintend the Musketry Instructions of four separate bodies, at great distances apart, when they are carrying on their firing simultaneously.

1875.

In 1875, in consequence of an expected withdrawal of troops for foreign service, the Madras Volunteer Guards offered their services for garrison duty in Fort St. George. The Government in thanking the Members of the Corps for their offer, remarked that they were always ready when their services were required by the State.

From Brigadier General R. C. Stewart, Adjutant General, to the Officer Commanding Centre District, Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, dated 9th August, 1875.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 1388, dated 7th July 1875, I have the honor by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to request that you will be pleased to communicate to the Volunteer Guards, the approval of Government of the excellent spirit which appears to animate the Corps, on every occasion when their services would seem to be of benefit to public interests.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. C. STEWART, *Brigadier General,*
Adjutant General.

According to the new Regulations now brought into force, the Regiment had to be inspected by the General Commanding the District, and the first Official Inspection was in 1876 by General Raikes.

The total number present under arms, including Officers, was 438. The Rifles were found to be in good order, and there was a great improvement in the way the belts and pouches were fitted on since the last inspection, but the General remarked that they still required considerable care and attention. Some of the pouches and belts were badly cleaned, and although it was evident that more pains had been taken since the last inspection in the fitting on of the accoutrements, some of the Volunteers put them on without thought or care on the subject. He heard that some few of the members seldom attended, except at inspections and show parades, and then they brought discredit on the Corps by the dirty and slovenly way in which they turned out; the Commanding Officer he said, would take measures to prevent a recurrence of this. The clothing was good and fairly fitted. The pouches were too large and the appearance of the Corps would be improved if smaller ones were issued. The manœuvres were performed steadily and with credit.

The average daily attendance at parades during the last drilling season was 410—at the butts 14. He considered the Madras Volunteer Guards to be in a creditable state. Lieutenant-Colonel Ross-Church deserved great credit, he said, for the way in which he managed the Corps. The men seemed willing and obedient—It was only fair to Colonel Coleman to state that for six months during the absence of Colonel Church on leave, he commanded the Corps with great success; and maintained its drill and discipline well, and had earned and kept the respect of all ranks. In conclusion he stated that the new Regulations for the Volunteer Forces in India were not yet introduced into the Corps.

In January 1874, a question cropped up in connection with Major Fenwick, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, who requested that his name might appear in the Army List as a seconded and retired Major of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, and if an Officer of a Volunteer Corps was entitled, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his late Regiment, that he might be permitted to do so. The Government of India in declining to accede to his request, regretted that there was no Regulation in force which would permit of the request being granted, especially as Major Fenwick was an Officer who always took great interest in his Regiment. In 1876, however, the Governor General approved of the application to India, of the War Office Auxiliary and Reserve Forces' Circular (3rd February 1875,) with the modification that on the recommendation of Commanding Officers, His Excellency would be prepared to consider the claims, to retain their rank and wear the uniform of their Corps, of Officers of the Volunteer Forces retiring after fifteen years' service, ten of which should have been in the commissioned ranks and three in the rank they held on retirement.

The application of this order did not affect the Regiment to any great extent, as a "seconded" list was esta-

blished in 1861 by Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras, and Colonel-in-Chief of the Corps.

1876. To improve the general appearance of the men on parade, and to add to their comfort, Colonel Ross-Church applied this year to Government to sanction the exchange of the 20 and 50-round pouches in use with the Volunteers, for the smaller leather pouches in use with Rifle Regiments. The Inspector General of Ordnance to whom the application was sent, in returning Colonel Church's letter, pointed out that though it would add greatly to the comfort of the men, it would be a serious disadvantage to their efficiency, as the ball bags only held 10 rounds of ammunition. To meet to some extent the disadvantage suggested by Colonel Cadell, C. B., the 10-round pouches were substituted for those usually worn by Sergeants to carry twenty rounds of ammunition, and attention was called to the fact that, in a military point of view, it was generally considered highly advisable that every man should have his full equipment in his possession, and should be perfectly accustomed to keep it in order and carry it, that the new accoutrements should be worn at parade to accustom the Volunteers to the equipment they would have to wear, if called into the field.

General Raikes in his second inspection in 1877 noticed the general improved appearance of the Corps after the larger pouches were replaced by the smaller ones.

1877. The Government of India having, with reference to the Regulations recently issued in England (1877,) in regard to the assimilation of the Volunteer Uniforms, recognized the advantages which would follow the adoption of a similar Regulation in India, were pleased to approve of "Rifle Green," as the color to be worn by all Volunteers in India, and in accordance with the general expressed desire of individual Corps, they sanctioned its general adoption. Although

anxious to introduce this uniformity in the dress of Volunteer Corps, the Government of India had no desire to enforce it, or to put Corps to any additional expense, and as it was left optional, the Commandant of the Regiment thought it unnecessary to change a uniform, which had been worn for over twenty years.

In 1877, the Government of India gave their sanction to the supply of the Martini-Henry to Volunteer Corps, according to priority of application, after the British Regiments had been equipped with the weapon; but Colonel Ross-Church did not procure the Rifle for his Regiment till two years later, as no place of arms was allotted to the Corps. Twenty of these arms were however supplied to members of the Corps for Rifle practice.

CHAPTER XIV.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

GOVERNOR GENERAL DESIROUS THAT VOLUNTEERS SHOULD BE REPRESENTED—COMMANDANTS COMMUNICATED WITH—REPLY—ARRANGEMENTS—COMPANY START ON THE 13TH—GRAND PARADE—PRESENTATION OF MEDAL—ORDER OF SIR JAMES BRIND—COLONEL WALTON'S COMPLIMENTARY ORDER.

1876. No sooner was it settled that the Proclamation of Her Majesty, the Queen, as Empress of India was to take place at Delhi on the 1st of January 1877, than the Governor General expressed a wish to see the Volunteer Forces of India represented at the Imperial Assemblage, by Companies 60 to 80 strong from each of the various Corps in India. The Commandant of each Regiment was written to, to ascertain whether a Battalion* could be made up of Companies from each Corps entirely composed of efficients, and consisting of those officers and members whose attendance could be relied on,—a precaution necessary to prevent inconvenience to the service, on account of the large expenditure that was about to be incurred. The Imperial Government offered the following concessions:—

1. Free passage to and from Camp to Officers and Men.
2. Tents and the necessary Camp Equipment free.

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* One Commandant
One Staff Officer
One Sergeant Major
One Quarter Master Sergeant
} To be taken from the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

One Captain
Two Subalterns.
60 to 80 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates including 4 Sergeants and one Bugler.
} Per Company.

One Medical Officer—(From Camp Staff.)

N.B.—No families were allowed to accompany their Regimental detachments.

3. Pay according to the rates in force in the Army, and free rations to Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

The Companies were to assemble not later than the 24th December, and the Madras detachment to leave on the 6th of the same month, the necessary Railway transport having been provided in communication with the Railway authorities. The Companies, while embodied, were to be subject to military rules and orders. Leave was granted to Government officials, and private employers were asked to assist by allowing their subordinates a few days leave for this purpose.

Colonel Ross-Church replied by telegram to His Grace, the Duke of Buckingham, the Governor of Madras, to the effect that the request of the Government of India could be complied with under all its conditions, and the Commandants of the other Volunteer Corps communicated a similar reply. Colonel Walton, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, was appointed Commandant, and the Staff Officer selected was Major Fitzroy Stephen.

Early in December, Lieutenant Morgan and Color Sergeant McKertich were detached from the Madras Volunteer Guards and ordered to report themselves in Delhi before the 18th December, in order to assist Major Fitzroy Stephen in arranging for tents, messing, followers, etc., for their detachment. Sergeant Hennessy of the 67th Regiment was attached to the representative Company of the Madras Volunteer Guards as Drill and Musketry Instructor. In accordance with the orders received from the Government of India, no Volunteer was allowed to proceed to Delhi who was not thoroughly drilled and capable of efficiently performing his duties as a soldier, in all respects. It was feared that if undrilled men were taken to Delhi it would not only reflect discredit on the Commanding Officer who selected them, and on the Corps which they represented, but also

would be highly inconvenient in many ways. It should be remembered that there would be a vast gathering at Delhi, not only from all parts of India, but from many parts of the world; and the state and appearance of the Volunteers would assuredly form the subject of considerable comment. If on full consideration, the Commanding Officers of some of the smaller Corps found that they could not complete a company of well-drilled Volunteers, the Government of India asked them to represent the circumstances, and not to send a body of men to Delhi, whose presence might be a blot on occasions of parade and ceremony.

The Madras Volunteer Guards started from Madras on the 13th, and 14th December, in two detachments —one under the command of Captain Sherman, and the other of the journey under Lieutenant R. Grant, and with five breaks reached Delhi in about eleven days. With the exception of one serious case of illness, not a man was laid up during the whole of that time. In consequence of the large amount of traffic and the transport of great bodies of troops at that time, trains were often many hours behind time, and the men were kept under arms during the whole time. The luggage in many cases was long in being brought into Camp, and at Allahabad, where the cold is intense during Christmas time, the bedding did not arrive till morning. Often were two days rations handed to the men in the morning, half cooked, and no troops could have borne these hardships with more good humoured fortitude. On the final parade day nothing but the finest discipline could have kept the 600 men, (unaccustomed to privation,) hungry, thirsty and footsore; in the ranks, waiting without a murmur, the long protracted hour for the "March Past." That day's parade showed many that the endurance of the Volunteers was as great as their drill was distinguished for smartness.

1877. On the first of January 1877, the day on which Her Majesty was to be proclaimed Empress of India, the troops marched out early in the morning after a hasty breakfast, and took up their position on the ground set apart for the purpose. The Volunteers formed one of the Battalions in the Infantry Division Commanded by General Biddulph, and the parade lasted the whole day. After the parade, General Biddulph expressed a wish to address a few words to the Volunteers, and asked Colonel Walton to march them to their Camp and wait for him. After a few minutes, General Biddulph came up and congratulated the men on their steadiness at that morning's parade. He said he was proud to have had the honor of commanding them, and he had no hesitation to say that they were a very efficient body. Immediately after this, Colonel Walton read out the orders of the Government of India sanctioning a day's pay to each man, and handed over the medals, struck in honor of the assumption of the Imperial title,—to each representative Company. This medal was to be given to the best conducted man in the Regiment, but in a Volunteer Corps where all voluntarily undertake the duties, and all bear a good character, it was impossible to make any distinction, so it was decided that it should be given by vote to one of the most deserving, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer. It was then settled by the men themselves, without one dissentient voice, to present the medal to Captain Sherman,—a gentlemen who has ever evinced the greatest interest in volunteering, and to whose thorough knowledge of drill and ability to command, must be attributed that efficiency, which enabled the Delhi Company of the Madras Volunteer Guards to hold its own against the pick of the whole of India. Colonel Ross-Church approved of the decision of the men, and Captain Sherman of No. 6 retains possession of the Delhi medal.

The following report of Colonel Walton on the Volunteer Battalion (composed of*

One detachment from the Madras Volunteer Guards.

One from the 1st Punjaub Rifles.

One from the 2nd „ „

Two from the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

One from the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

and one from the Bangalore Rifles.)

under his command as part of the Imperial force assembled at Delhi being laid before His Excellency the Governor General, the Military Secretary to the Government of India was directed to convey to him, for communication to all ranks of the Volunteer Battalion, the satisfaction with which the Government of India received the report of the conduct, efficiency, and appearance of the Volunteers. He was also directed to request Colonel Walton to convey to Major Fitzroy Stephen, Staff Officer to the Volunteer Battalion on this occasion, His Excellency's cordial recognition of the energy and zeal displayed by him in carrying out the various duties with the Corps.

From Colonel Walton, Commanding Volunteer Battalion, Delhi.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy, and Governor General in Council, that the Volunteer Battalion, 600 strong, composed of detachments of Regiments,† under my command, formed part of the Imperial Assemblage Force, assembled at Delhi, on the 24th December 1876, and broke up on the 6th January 1877. The Battalion formed part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division. The duties performed were the same as those in any European Regiment, both officers and men did their duty most cheerfully, and not only to my

* [The representative Companies took precedence according to their dates of formation.]

† Madras Volunteer Guards.
1st Punjaub.
2nd „
Calcutta Rifle Volunteers.
East India Rifle Volunteers.
Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

entire satisfaction, but also to that of my superiors, as will be seen from the extracts of Division Orders by Major General Sir James Brind, K.C.B., Commanding 1st Infantry Division, which are embodied in my Battalion Order and attached. During the whole time the Battalion was assembled, the conduct of the men was of the highest order, not one single case of drunkenness was brought to my notice, and only four men brought before me, and those for very trivial cases. I cannot speak too highly of the fact, considering the Battalion was made up of detachments from all parts of India. I beg, most respectfully, to bring to the notice of His Excellency, the Viceroy, my Staff Officer Major Fitzroy Stephen, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, who has contributed so much to the success which has attended the gathering of so many Volunteers together; I was much pleased with the able manner in which he carried out the various and onerous duties that devolved on him, during the whole time (from pitching the camp until the last Volunteer left Delhi), the camp lasted, and he won the respect and confidence of every Officer and Volunteer in the Battalion.. I also venture to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy, Captain and Paymaster Binning and Quarter Master Hallet, (both officers of the Calcutta Rifle Volunteers); the former had charge of the canteen and the payment of the members, and the latter of the rations and sanitary arrangements, quite new work to them, in which they devoted themselves with a will which could not be surpassed by any officer in Her Majesty's Service. With the experience that has been gained in this the first occasion of summoning the Volunteers of all parts of India to active Military duty, I have every confidence and conviction that any future call will be promptly and efficiently responded to from all ranks.

Colonel Walton published the following extract from Division orders by Major General Sir James Brind, K.C.B., Commanding 1st Infantry Division of the Imperial Assemblage Force, dated Delhi, 5th January 1877. Commanding Officers of Regiments and heads of departments were also asked to accept and convey to their subordinates Sir James Brind's grateful thanks for the excellent arrange-

ments and execution of their duties, which lightened his responsibilities :—

The Volunteer Force collected from so many and distant parts of India, under the able command of Lieutenant Colonel Walton, more expressly deserves the Major General's commendation. The conduct, appearance and efficiency of the 600 Volunteers in this Division about to be broken up, have been such as to create the most perfect confidence in a movement, which commencing in India's extremity, promises so well. "The seal to this excellent state has been impressed upon all by this day's final and most imposing review, which called forth, the highest commendation from His Excellency, the Viceroy.

By Order,
(Signed) W. GALBRAITH, *Major,*
Assistant Adjutant General.

After the high commendations thus bestowed on the Volunteers, by General Brind, Colonel Walton felt that any praise on his part would have been superfluous, but he would not allow the Battalion which he commanded on that historic occasion to disperse, without personally thanking the members of each detachment for the cheerful spirit with which they threw themselves into their novel camp duties, for the soldierly demeanour they displayed on parade and at the final Review, and most of all for the quiet and orderly conduct, which distinguished them under arms.

The Volunteers were absent exactly a month from Madras, and a few days after their return they were welcomed to a grand dinner by the officers of the Regiment at their Mess House, Vepery. The experience of the Delhi Camp has made it clear, that if the time of need should ever arise again, the equipment and mobilization of the Volunteer Forces in India could be effected, without either difficulty or delay.

CHAPTER XV.

FINAL RE-ORGANIZATION.

NEW REGULATIONS COME INTO FORCE—MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS SUFFERED MUCH—COLONEL ROSS-CHURCH'S LETTER—ADJUTANT'S ALLOWANCE—BAND ALLOWANCE—EXPENDITURE OF CAPITATION GRANT—REGULATIONS HELD IN ABEYANCE TILL 1878—PROPOSALS SANCTIONED—FIRST SERGEANT INSTRUCTOR.

1875.

From 1857 the Madras Volunteer Guards, in common with the other Corps that were in existence in 1861, were ruled under Act 23 of 1857; but in 1869 an Act was passed by the Governor General in Council to provide for the good order and discipline of Volunteer Corps, and Act 23 of 1857 was repealed. In 1875, six years later, a set of Regulations, embodying Act XX of 1869, was published by the Government of India for the guidance of those about to form Volunteer Corps, and for the re-organization of the constitution, establishment, and discipline of Corps already in existence. It is probable that no Volunteer Corps in India suffered so much from the new Regulations, which came into force in 1876, as the Madras Volunteer Guards. Formed in 1857, subject to the provisions of the Volunteer Act of that year, modified by such orders, as from time to time were issued by the authority of the Local Government, the constitution of the Regiment was adapted, as it were, to its requirements, but the introduction of the new Volunteer Regulations was about to sweep away in one day the rules in force in the Corps for nearly twenty years, and which had become in consequence a part of the Corps. The Regulations were to be "strictly observed," and this left no alternative but to appeal to the Government of India. For twenty years the Madras Volunteer Guards

were entirely under the orders of the Local Government, and subject to only such Rules and Regulations as were approved of by it, but the new Regulations necessitated such radical changes in the Corps that it was impossible to carry them out at once.

1876.

In the early part of 1876, Colonel Ross-Church submitted an application to Government to allow the Madras Volunteer Guards to remain under the Regulations then in force, or, if it were thought necessary to introduce the new ones, to make them applicable to the Regiment only so far as Drill and Discipline were concerned, the establishment remaining as it then stood. The paid establishment of one Adjutant and one Sergeant Instructor which was allowed, was insufficient for a Regiment 539 strong, and the services of the paid Quarter Master and Quarter Master Sergeant were very necessary, especially as few Volunteers, if any, were forthcoming, to undertake the duties. It was only a few months previous to this, that Colonel Ross-Church applied to Government to allow him to revert to the old arrangement of having one Musketry Instructor and one Adjutant, as the duty was too much for one officer, a request which was refused. The introduction of the new Regulations dispensed with the Quarter Master, and the Quarter Master Sergeant, a reduction which would be prejudicial to the interests of the Corps. No Musketry Instructor being sanctioned, the new changes would even deprive the Adjutant of Rs. 35 previously sanctioned for undertaking both duties, and which but slightly compensated him for the expense of keeping a conveyance, and the wear and tear of horse flesh, necessitated by almost daily attendance during the drill season at the Rifle range, a distance of more than three miles from the Fort. By the change in the constitution of the Corps, the Adjutant would not only lose the allowance previously sanctioned for undertaking the duties of Musketry

Instructor, but he was bound by Para. 31 in Section III. to perform the duties of Quarter Master, and Pay Master.

No allowance for a band was sanctioned by the new Regulations, and as the Officers were unable to maintain it without the assistance of Government, it would have had to be broken up, a circumstance which would have been highly detrimental to the Corps, so great an interest do both Officers and men take in their Band. It had already been in existence for 18 years, and was available for all civic purposes; and it would have been a sad blow to the Regiment had Government compelled them to give it up by withdrawing a grant held for so many years.

Colonel Ross-Church, in his letter to Government, showed that the difference in the cost to the State would have been small, and the money thus expended could be laid out to much greater advantage for the Regiment, by expending a small amount on the Band, and on the pay of an efficient staff, than in providing the Volunteers with a little extra clothing, of which they received an ample supply for all Regimental purposes.

The Regiment up to this time had worked well as is proved by the state of the Corps. It lived to see the last of every Volunteer Corps in India raised in 1857, it mustered extraordinarily strong on Parades and Inspections, and it was always a wonder to the other Presidencies why volunteering was more popular in Madras than elsewhere.

The Capitation Grant according to Para. 265 of the new Regulations was to defray the expenses of the following:—

1. Custody, care and repair of arms.
2. Rifle range.
3. Store rooms.
4. Drill grounds and sheds.
5. Clothing.
6. Cost of conveyance to and from parades, drills, and target practices.

7. Extra ammunition and stores from Government on payment.

8. Postages for books, returns, registers.

but as the strength of the Regiment averaged about 560, and taking 500 as the average of those who would go through a course of Musketry, the cost alone of conveyance of sending these men to the Range, a distance of 3 to 5 miles from the residence of the volunteers, would amount to Rs. 1,500, a large sum to pay for a small item like carriage hire. With the exception of the substitution of silver for gold lace, and a few trifling changes in the efficiency badges, no changes were to be introduced in the equipment of the men.

1877.

In reply to the letter from the Local Government to the Government of India, containing the above mentioned reasons of the Commandant, regarding the application of Regulations for the Volunteer Forces in India to the Madras Corps, the Governor General sanctioned the proposals therein contained:—

I. The retention of the Regimental Band—a contribution of Rs. 100 monthly, from the Capitation Grant, was sanctioned towards its support.

II. A special annual allowance of Rs. 200 for every hundred efficients was to be expended in prizes for good shooting.

III. The employment of the present Sergeant Major with an allowance of Rs. 15 from the Capitation Grant.

IV. No changes were to be made before the 1st July, 1878.

V. The salary of the Quarter Master was to be continued as long as the present incumbent remained in the Corps.

VI. The allowance of Rs. 35 drawn by the Adjutant for his duties as Musketry Instructor was continued.

VII. The new Regulations were to be gradually introduced, and no appointment not sanctioned by them was to be filled up, when vacated by the permanent incumbent on the 31st March, 1877.

VIII. The Regimental command allowance was to be Rs. 200 per mensem, inclusive of horse allowance.

The indulgence of the special grant, similar to that in force in the East Indian Rifle Volunteers, viz., that of Rs. 200 for every hundred effectives, to the Madras Volunteers, was a move in the right direction. The Corps had been in existence for 20 years, and although the Government of India intimated that encouragement would be given to the movement, no concession of any kind was forthcoming. The Madras Volunteers receive nothing from the public, while the amount the Calcutta Volunteers receive from their people averages five or six thousand rupees. On the whole, the Government of India met the several requests of the Officer commanding the Madras Volunteer Guards in a very liberal spirit.

While dwelling on the few drawbacks the Regiment experienced, we must not forget to mention the advantages derived by the Madras Volunteer Guards from the new Regulations.

None but the Commanding Officer of a Volunteer Corps, knows the great necessity that there is for qualified Sergeant Instructors. He alone fully understands how much the credit and success of a Volunteer Corps depends, next to the Commanding Officer and Adjutant, on the Instructors. For nearly twenty years Commanding Officers of the Madras Volunteer Guards had the greatest difficulty in procuring steady and intelligent Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, as Drill Instructors of the Regiment, for the small sums the Regiment was able to give. Again, the constant changing of the Instructors in consequence of the removal of Regiments in the midst of the drilling season, often seriously interfered with the instruction of the men. In the case of a large Corps like the Madras Volunteer Guards, with the Rifle range at St. Thomé, a distance of more than three miles from the Fort, and where the Adjutant frequently is unable to

attend, on account of his other duties, it is particularly necessary that a thoroughly trustworthy and respectable Sergeant should be employed; and as the change of a Sergeant Instructor who has become accustomed to the volunteers, and to the routine of the Regiment, was for many reasons to be avoided as much as possible, Government sanctioned the appointment of Corporal Johnson, of the 48th Regiment in 1878, as a First Class Sergeant Instructor, on the Unattached List. Sergeant Johnson has since been invalided and has returned to England on pension. He was succeeded by Color Sergeant C. W. Camani, 77th Regiment.

1879.

In 1879, the Commandant was forced to apply for the services of a second Sergeant Instructor. It will be remembered that the Railway Companies had sprung up, and for their instruction for months past, extra Instructors were paid from the Capitation Grant of the Regiment. The time of Sergeant Johnson, attached to the Corps, was fully taken up every morning during the whole of the drill season with Musketry Instruction, and after his return from the Rifle range at St. Thomé, he had to attend to the office work, the issue and receipt of arms and accoutrements, clothing, etc., and the numerous details that are constantly cropping up in a large Regiment. The temporary Instructors being required at Regimental Head Quarters, the drill of the Railway Volunteers came to a stand still, and then Government acceded to Colonel Ross-Church's request, and sanctioned the appointment of Corporal Sinnott, 48th Regiment as a second, First Class Sergeant Instructor to the Corps. In 1881, it was found necessary to appoint a third Sargeant Instructor. The Volunteers at Arconum, Jollarpett and Pothanore, now mustered more than 100 men, but from want of time the Instructors were unable to drill the men at Jollarpett and Arconum. They were non-efficients, and not entitled to the Capitation

Grant, and as such, were only a drain on the funds of the Corps. Another very important reason which induced Government to sanction the entertainment of a third Instructor, was the fact that 34 Railway employés at Salem sent in their names to the Commandant, and it was a pity to refuse their services, especially as, at a station like Salem, where there are no regular troops, these men would have been of the greatest assistance to the Police, in suppressing any sudden *emeute* in the jail, or other riot. The services of Color Sergeant Hennessy, 67th Regiment, were procured for the post.

We are quite sure that the loss of life and property during the late Salem riots would never have taken place, or if they had, not to the extent that they did, if there had been a company of Volunteers to assist the Police in maintaining order. The fault of its not being in existence at the time is not due to the Regimental authorities, who strove hard to obtain ground for a Rifle Range to make the Company efficient. Unhappily their efforts were not responded to by those who had power to help them in the district, till months after the riots.

CHAPTER XVI.

FORMATION OF ARTILLERY CORPS.

COLONEL COLEMAN'S RESIGNATION—INSPECTION BY GENERAL RAIKES IN 1878—TROOP OF CAVALRY FOR MADRAS SUGGESTED—ARTILLERY COMPANY FORMED—CHANGE OF UNIFORMS—REGIMENTAL OFFICERS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR ADJUTANCY OF VOLUNTEER CORPS—RIFLE RANGE AT PERAMBORE—FIRST CAMP AT GUINDY—COLONEL LESLIE'S INSPECTION—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S REMARKS—MEDAL—SECOND CAMP.

1878.

In July 1878, Colonel Coleman tendered his resignation, after twenty-one years service with the Corps. He was of great assistance to the Commanding Officer in his regular attendance, and by his liberality he materially helped the funds of the Corps. He has acted on more than one occasion for the Commandant, and in the Government Order permitting him in retirement to wear the uniform and retain his rank, he was not a whit too highly spoken of, when he was referred to as the "active, zealous and generous member of the Corps." His services were, however, not entirely lost to the Volunteers, as after the formation of the Artillery Company he became their Major Commandant.

The Inspection report of Major General Raikes was highly complimentary to the Regiment for the year 1878. The Rifles were found in good order, the accoutrements clean and well put on, and the clothing was well fitted. The exercises were well performed; the Financial position of the Corps was on a sound footing, and satisfactory to all members. The Regulations which had been held in abeyance as regards the Regiment until April 1877, were now acted up to in almost every particular. General Raikes did not confine his inspection to the parade, but saw ten, files fire five rounds per man at 300 yards. There were 82 hits,

points 164 and 8·2 the average number of points per man. Sir Neville Chamberlain, in his review on the report, suggested for the consideration of Government the advisability of forming a troop of Volunteer Cavalry. "There may be many," he said "who would serve mounted who would hold back from joining the Infantry." Government in their order proposed the formation of an Artillery Company in Madras, suggesting that it would be popular with some classes. Colonel Ross-Church was asked to report on this matter after due enquiry. This suggestion was really opportune. The duties that would devolve on the Volunteers, in the event of their being called out for active service, would be mainly of a stationary character, and a Battery of Artillerymen under such circumstances would be able to render excellent service. The only objection that can possibly be suggested, and that ever was suggested, is that the service of the Artillery is beyond the capacity of troops unable to give more time to their work than is possible to Volunteers. The monotony of hot wearisome drills, twice a week, would try the martial ardour of any loyal citizen, and as more time cannot be spared resignation soon follows.

About this time there was a talk of changing the color of the uniform to red, but as many were opposed to the change and among them His Excellency the Colonel-in-Chief, the matter fell through. In this year to enable the Artillery Company, lately formed, to share in the instruction, supervision and assistance which the services of a paid Staff Officer admit of, as well as to promote harmony and efficiency, the "Duke's Own" was attached to the Regiment for administrative purposes.

1879.

In 1879 the Regiment was for the fifth time inspected by General Raikes, and as it was his last inpection "he could not leave," he said, without saying what an efficient and zealous Commandant the Regiment had in Colonel Ross-Church.

"By his tact and kindness, combined with firmness, he has proved himself eminently qualified to command"— Sir Neville Chamberlain congratulated the Regiment on the good report, and said that the addition of an Artillery Company to the force was also a matter of congratulation, and would no doubt add to the general utility of the Volunteers. He again impressed on Government the advisability of having a troop of Cavalry.

Up to this time the Adjutancy of Volunteer Corps in India was held by both Regimental and Staff Corps Officers, irrespective of the branch of the service to which they belonged, but in this year His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in accordance with the wishes of the War Office, was informed by the Government of India that to reduce the number of officers of the British service holding appointments as Adjutants of Volunteer Corps, the appointments in future should be given to Staff Corps men, and that there would be no difficulty to fill these vacancies as the tenure of appointments of the present incumbents expire. In this year, too, great efforts were made to procure a Rifle Range in Perambore for the Railway Volunteers, but a difficulty in coming to terms with private individuals, and the nature of the ground itself have up to this time prevented the Range being got up.

1880.

To improve the efficiency of the Regiment, to vary the monotony of drill on the parade ground, to give them an insight into guard, sentry and outpost duty, and a general idea of camp life, Colonel Ross-Church in 1880, obtained the sanction of Government to form a Camp for the Madras Volunteer Guards at Guindy, during the Easter vacation. The site was selected as it was near the Railway Station, good water was procurable, and the Rifle Range in Guindy Park was placed at the disposal of the Colonel. Easter was taken advantage of and as the Rifle meeting and

Regimental sports were held at the same time, many were persuaded to join. 10 Officers, 30 Sergeants, and 310 rank and file were present, and the four days were all fully and profitably employed, the Volunteers learning much which would have been impossible to teach them except in Camp. They were instructed in guard, sentry and outpost duty, drill in extended order, and had a general knowledge of camp life, which would be most useful to them, in case the Regiment was suddenly called out. From that time the Regiment has had a yearly Camp, and the expenditure sanctioned by Government, in providing the Volunteers with rations and the necessary servants, has been incurred to advantage.

1880.

In 1880, the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Leslie R. A. "I was much pleased," he said, "with the Volunteer Guards on parade, and was particularly struck with their great steadiness. I consider it an admirable quality, and one which is often absent even in regular troops."

The Commander-in-Chief in his remarks said that Government had reason to be satisfied with the favorable nature of the report made upon the Madras Volunteer Guards, and considered that great credit was due to all ranks particularly the Commandant and Adjutant. The cause which gave rise to the following remarks is to be regretted.

"According to the rule of the service, all reports "and requisitions connected with the Volunteers pass "under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, and "I have personally always had great satisfaction in "supporting any measures, which seemed to tend to the "efficiency and contentment of the Volunteer Guards. "It is however, I consider, a strange circumstance "that during the whole time I have been Commander-in-"Chief of the Madras Army, I have never been asked to

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"inspect the Corps, and have never in any shape been "brought into official contact with it or its officers. It "seems to me that either all connection between the "Commander-in-Chief and the Volunteers should cease or "that, under the orders of Government the Corps should "be annually placed in the position to be seen by the "Commander-in-Chief. If this be done, the Commander-"in-Chief will be able to express his personal opinion as "to the condition of the Corps, and the tie between the "Volunteers and the head of the Army will be something "more than nominal." In reply to this the following was issued.

G. O.

The Governor in Council will be pleased if His Excellency will occasionally inspect the Volunteer Corps in the Madras Presidency.

1880. In 1880, a medal for the highest score in the Annual Course was sanctioned for the Volunteer Corps in each Presidency. Considering the many disadvantages which the Madras Volunteers have to contend against, it is only surprising that Sergeant James won the medal at all for this year. The new badges of rank, worn on shoulder straps in lieu of those worn on collars were introduced into the Volunteer force in England, the pattern being similar to those worn in the Regular Army, and Colonel Ross-Church obtained a similar indulgence for the Officers of the Regiment.

The Commandant obtained the sanction of Government to hold a second camp at Christmas time in this year, as many Volunteers, especially those in the Railway, could attend at no other time. As the Bangalore Rifles were now under the Madras Government, and were not to have a Camp of their own, a detachment of 100 men was allowed to join the Camp at Palaveram. The bringing of the two Corps together was beneficial to both, and promoted the good feeling and friendly rivalry which should

exist between Volunteer Corps. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring tents owing to its being the season for Reliefs of British Regiments and the Regiment was put to great inconvenience in being obliged to borrow a few articles and purchase others. On the first two days a great deal of drill and shooting was got through, but on the third day the rain commenced and continued day and night. On the fifth day matters became very serious. The tents (Sepoy's Palls) leaked, and the Volunteers, being obliged to sleep on tarpaulins on the ground, were simply drenched, and Colonel Ross-Church fearing an outbreak of sickness was compelled to break up the Camp. The Bangalore men returned by the same train and left for Bangalore by that evening's mail. That the success of the Camp should have been so marred was a great disappointment to Colonel Ross-Church and all concerned, and he reported the circumstance to Government with regret. The Rifles were all temporarily injured by the rain, but they were all immediately recalled into stores and were stripped and cleaned, so that no damage of any importance has resulted. The following Regimental Order was issued by the Commandant on the breaking pu of the Camp:—"I cannot speak too highly of the Volunteers, both Madras and Bangalore, under the above mentioned trying circumstances, and exposed to the greatest discomfort. Officers and men did their duty willingly, and there was not a single complaint, and discipline was maintained to the last."

CHAPTER XVII.

BAND.

COLONEL SILVER APPLIES TO COMMANDANT OF CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES FOR INFORMATION—DIFFICULTY IN GETTING GOOD MUSICIANS—TRUMPETERS TRANSFERRED FROM 8TH LIGHT CAVALRY—BARRACKS PROVIDED—PERMISSION TO ENLIST BOYS FROM THE MILITARY ORPHAN ASYLUM—REDUCTION—APPEAL—FINAL DECISION.

1857. Towards the close of 1857, Colonel Silver hearing of the mutinies of a number of Native Regiments in Bengal, placed himself in communication with the Commandant of the Calcutta Volunteer City Guards, to find out whether a good Band, Instruments, Music Master, all complete, could not be taken over from the officers of one of the mutinied Corps, owing to the great difficulty experienced in getting good trained musicians. He afterwards found out that the Commandant of the Cavalry Volunteers, Calcutta, had adopted a similar course and had taken over the Band of the 19th N. I. Before a reply was received from Calcutta, the 8th L. C. in the Madras Presidency showed signs of disaffection, and being immediately disbanded, Colonel Silver applied to Government for permission to take over the whole Band, including five trumpeters who were most important hands.*

The Governor-in-Council sanctioned the Band of the 8th L. C. together with the five trumpeters, whose services were represented as being so essential to its efficiency as a body of musicians, to be attached to the Madras Volunteer Guards, on the same footing. A monthly allowance of Rs. 100 was sanctioned as long as the Regiment continued to keep a Band.

* One of these, Nurse, has continued with the Regiment ever since that time, and is now the Band Sergeant of the Corps.

As the old men who originally belonged to the 8th L. C. retired, Colonel Silver with the sanction of Government, enlisted about 22 lads, a great portion of whom were from the Military Orphan Asylum. These were borne on the strength of the Sapper Militia as supernumeraries, but their entire cost and pay was defrayed from the Regimental Funds.

1858.

In 1858, Colonel Silver finding that the men were put to great expense in renting houses for themselves in Vepery, as well as being scattered over the town, and beyond the control of their Non-Commissioned Officers, wrote to the Commissioner of Police for permission to build huts for them at the expense of the Corps, on the waste bit of public ground in rear of Messrs Burghall and Company's stables. Twenty-five or thirty huts were wanted and a nominal rent was to be paid by the men in acknowledgment of the ground being Government property. This letter Colonel Boulderson sent to the Governor for orders, and fortunately so, as the Chintadrepetta barracks, then about to be vacated by the Sapper Militia, was immediately made over to the Bandsmen.

The Band, (composed of both string and brass instruments,) of the Regiment was now an Institution in which the members of the Corps took a great interest, and on which they spent a large sum of money. The first Bandmaster appointed was Mr. F. Laville, on a salary of Rs. 175. The string band was composed of 12 men, selected from the best performers of the Band. It had rapidly improved and was becoming a credit to the Corps, and available to the city for all civic purposes, but the musicians were placed on such an anomalous footing that it was feared the Band could not be kept up, not from want of funds, but from the footing on which the musicians were placed. The nucleus of the Band was formed from the musicians of the late 8th Light Cavalry, but they were for the most part old worn out men, gradually taking

their discharge or pension. To keep up the strength of the Band, boys from the Male Asylum and other institutions were being taken, and at much trouble and expense, instructed in music, while at the same time a Regimental School was established for their instruction in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The boys, then 9 in number, were sons of Europeans and East Indian mothers and turned out creditably in every way. At first Government sanctioned their being borne on the strength of the Sapper Militia, in order that Colonel Silver might have some control over them, but as the boys grew up and improved, they felt their position, enlisted as they were as Natives, and became disheartened and discontented. Under the circumstances Colonel Silver applied to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to take them as half-pay Buglers in European Corps, till they had arrived at the age of eighteen, when they could be transferred as privates, doing duty with the Volunteer Corps, and whilst so employed all expenses being borne by the Regiment. Sir Patrick Grant directed the Adjutant General of the Army to communicate with the officers Commanding European Corps on the subject, but the replies received were to the effect that they had boys, sons of their own soldiers, to provide for as vacancies occurred. Failing in that respect therefore he solicited sanction from Government for their enlistment as privates in the Effective Supernumeraries, on the same condition as men of the Garrison Band, namely that the number so enlisted for the Band of the Volunteer Guards be limited to 21, that their pay and all expenses attending them be borne by the Members of the Volunteer Corps, while employed with the Regiment, and that the lads be allowed rations, the Corps paying for the same at the Government compensation rate. By this arrangement no extra expense was entailed on the State, and if at any time the Corps was to be broken up, Government would have had at its disposal a number of well trained

musicians for transfer either to the Garrison Band or any European Regiment. Colonel Silver felt assured that with that arrangement the boys would have been contented, and although he did not propose taking more than 12 at a time, still as the old men of the late 8th Light Cavalry dropped off he was in a position to supply their places. This was sanctioned and the Bandsmen were eligible for the usual pension of their class whether they remained with the Regt., or were transferred to other Corps. If they remained attached to the Volunteer Corps to the end of their service, their pensions were to be paid from the annual sum assigned to the Corps. If, on the other hand, they were transferred to another Corps their pensions were to be paid from General Army Funds, their service in the Volunteer Guards being reckoned for pension. Nor was this the only difficulty to be got over. In 1861, consequent on the reduction of the Cavalry force in G.O.C.C. 26th October 1860, the assistance hitherto given to the Corps was withdrawn, the result of the general measures of retrenchment, which were then rendered necessary by the exigencies of the State. This would have crippled the Band to an extent that would have rendered it useless, and Colonel Silver again addressed Government, but without success. An address, extracts, from which we give below, was presented by the officers and men of the Madras Volunteer Guards to His Excellency, praying that something might be done to enable them to continue to maintain a Band.

To bring up the band to its present state of efficiency much labor and expense have been bestowed upon it and it has been supported in a great measure by the contributions of the officers and men of the Corps. The number of men of the Band who are effected by the recent orders of Government, is seventeen and if these men are taken away it will be impossible to replace them.

The Regiment having been formed so far back as 1857, and the members of the Corps having become much attached to it,

view with great regret any measure which may have a tendency towards its disembodiment, and fearing that the breaking up of the Band may considerably tend to that end, the officers most earnestly appeal to Government to assist then in keeping it together.

The members of the Regiment cannot but believe that the recent order of Government, requiring the pension and discharge of the Bandsmen of the 8th Light Cavalry, attached to the Volunteer Guards has been rendered expedient, by the expense necessarily incurred by the Government in maintaining these men on Cavalry pay, after the disbandment of a portion of the Cavalry branch of the service.

Looking to the orders of the Secretary of State for India, limiting the expense of the Volunteer Corps to 24,000 Rs. per annum, and the amount annually drawn by the Regiment amounting almost to that sum, the members of the Corps are aware that they have no reasonable right to look to Government for assistance beyond that sum, their appeal therefore in the present instance is not so much for pecuniary assistance as that the Government would be pleased to allow some arrangement to be come to, by which the men alluded to may remain enlisted soldiers.

Even this appeal to Government was of little use, and Government decided to hold the order in abeyance for eighteen months, to enable the Commandant to make some private arrangements with trained or pensioned musicians. The Secretary of State confirmed the decision of the Madras Government, on the ground that the annual allowance to the Volunteers was liberal enough. In June 1862 this order was carried out, and the Band establishment of the 8th Light Cavalry was broken up.

1862.

Colonel Drury entered into a private arrangement with a few trained musicians and managed to get up an efficient Band of 25 men and bound by indenture to serve five years. When the Corps was first raised it was universally agreed to set aside half the Government clothing allowance for the maintenance of the Band. As many of the Volunteers preferred to provide their own

clothing, for the first five years after the formation of the Corps, the funds thus accruing were more than sufficient for the equipment and pay of the bandsmen. During the Cotton famine of 1865 the cost of light clothing greatly increased and compelled many who had hitherto provided themselves to take it from the Regimental Stores. After some time this difficulty was safely tided over.

This record of the Band would be incomplete if we did not mention here the fact that Bagpipes were an auxiliary to the Band for the first year or two after the formation of the Madras Volunteer Guards. Two members from No. 10 Company, Volunteers J. LeOnard and J. Sinclair, who played well on these instruments, were selected for the Bagpipes and furnished with complete Highland kits, at the cost of Regimental funds. They took part with the Band in playing on Regimental and Brigade Parades, and also at Regimental entertainments. The last time on which they appeared in public was on the occasion of the return of the 1st Madras Fusiliers (now H. M's. 102nd Regiment) from the scene of the Mutinies in Bengal, at a Public dinner given to them at the Royapooram Railway Terminal Station. During the entertainment our Bagpipers marched playing along the tables where the Fusiliers were seated and were heartily cheered.

A Band is a very important adjunct to the well being of a Volunteer Corps. The men always take much pride in it. The Band of the Madras Volunteer Guards plays out at the Peoples' Park every week, and takes its turn at other public places with the other Regimental Bands in Garrison. It attends all Volunteer funerals, when the family or friends of the deceased express a wish for a military one, and the musicians are allowed at a trifling remuneration to play at weddings or evening parties, given by members of the Corps.

CHAPTER XVIII.

1882-83.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S INSPECTION AND SPEECH—THE SILVER WEDDING OF THE CORPS—SOUTH INDIA RIFLE MEETING—INSPECTION BY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—ANNUAL RIFLE MEETING—TRADE PRIZE—THE SHIELD—SPORTS—CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY—SALEM AND JOLLARPETT COMPANIES—COLONEL ROSS-CHURCH AVERSE TO CADET CORPS—FIGURE OF MERIT—CAMP OF EXERCISE—MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS' CLUB.

1882.

On the 18th March 1882, the Right Hon'ble M. E. Grant-Duff, Colonel-in-Chief, accompanied by General R. C. Stewart, C. B. Commanding the Centre District, and His Excellency's Personal Staff, inspected the Regiment and the "Duke's Own" Volunteer Artillery, on the Island. After a few well-executed manœuvres, the regiment formed three sides of a square, and were thus addressed by him:—

"It gives me great pleasure to be here with you to-"day, and to see so good a muster of the oldest corps in "India, as well of its younger but very efficient ally, "the Volunteer Artillery. Gentlemen of the Volunteer "Guards, I am glad to learn from your zealous and able "Commander, Colonel Ross-Church, that the shooting of "the Regiment is improved since last year, and that the "number of marksmen has increased from 24 to 33. The "elements conspired against your Camp of Exercise at "Palaveram, but in spite of very trying circumstances, "the great majority of you behaved extremely well. If "there were one or two cases of indiscipline, they may "well be forgotten now, in the certain hope that nothing "of the kind will occur again. Gentlemen of the Volun-"teer Artillery, I regret that it has not yet been in my "power to see your practice, of which I hear such good "things. I trust that that pleasure will not be long de-

"ferred. The function which is fulfilled by all branches "of the Volunteers in this country, is a very important "one. The creation and development of the Volunteer "Army at Home has been one of the most important "political events, which the existing generation has wit-"nessed. There came a time soon after the middle of the "century, when the statesmen of the Continent were in a "fair way to forget that maxim of European statecraft, "which is none the less true, because it is gratifying to "our national pride, '*Timor Angliæ initium sapientiæ.*' "The fear of England is the beginning of (political) "wisdom. They were led to do this because, however "strong at the extremities, we were undoubtedly then "very weak at the centre. Our heart was not sufficiently "guarded. Of all that the Volunteer movements and "certain other movements which were closely connected "with it, made an end. The formation of our Indian "Volunteer Corps had no such striking political effect, for "it found India, what it must always in one aspect be, a "great Camp: but none the less has it been useful, as I "am sure all men will acknowledge if ever the day of trial "comes. The continued existence of our Indian Empire, "acquired largely by arms, has been made possible only by "wise civil policy. It is built, as no alien Empire ever "before was built, on the happiness of the governed. "Still, however wise and however pacific civil rulers may "be, there are moments when they must in this bad world "be prepared to appeal to the last argument of kings. I "trust they will always do so in the spirit of the motto of "the British Volunteers 'Defence not Defiance,' as I am "convinced that you will always respond in the spirit of "your own motto 'Ready, Aye Ready.'"

1882.

The 25th anniversary of the formation of the Madras Volunteer Guards, falling on the 2nd July of this year, steps were taken to commemorate the occasion, by the Officers presenting a hand-

some silver Shield, to be competed for annually by representative teams from each Company of the Regiment, by holding a small rifle meeting, and also by the Officers entertaining to breakfast those Volunteers, 21 in number (and their families,) who had been with the Regiment since its formation.

A party of the Members of the Corps, under the command of Captain E. T. Anthony, attended the meeting of the Southern Indian Rifle Association, held at Bangalore in the month of October of this year, and though the Regimental team did not secure a high position in the competition for the "Bangalore Cup," the blue riband of the meeting, yet the Regiment, as represented by its individual members, was well to the front in every other match, in which they had taken part. In one contest, that of the "Army *versus* Volunteers," four of the members of the Madras Volunteer Guards, Corporals W. Wilton, R. Coombes, A. Richmond and A. E. Pope by making an average of 84·25 out of a possible 105 points, contributed materially to secure the victory, in a very closely contested match for their own branch of the service.

The Drill season recommenced in October, and work was carried on with the usual vigour till the inspection of the Regiment, on the 17th March 1883, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., and Brigadier General R. C. Stewart, C.B., Commanding the Eastern District of the Madras Army.

1883.

The Annual Rifle Meeting commencing March 24th 1883, and lasting four days, was held this year on the Regimental Rifle Range at St. Thomé, Madras. The noticeable features of this meeting were the extremely liberal way in which the Tradesmen of Madras came forward, for the first time since the Corps' formation, and

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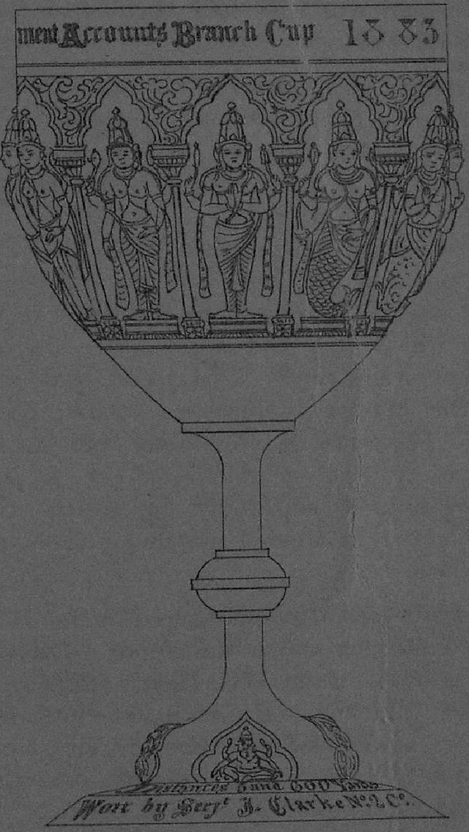

ALEX: BARREN: LITHOG: MADRAS.

so liberally, (*vide* the accompanying list,) donated prizes to be shot for :—

TRADE PLATE.

Presented by the Tradesmen of Madras, and open to the Madras Volunteer Guards and Duke's Own Artillery.

Rifle—Martini Henry or Carbine.

Distances—200 and 500 yards.

Rounds—7 at each distance.

Entrance—Re. 1—Ammunition to be paid for.

Sighting shots—2 at each distance, on payment of 2 Annas each.

Position—Any.

The winners to have choice of Prizes in order of standing.

List of Prizes.

No.	Donor.	Description of Article.
1	P. Orr & Sons	Winchester Rifle.
2	Spencer & Co.	Tantalus Stand.
3	Oakes & Co.	Triple Mirror.
4	Vest & Co.	Photographic Album.
5	Deschamps & Co.	Saloon Rifle.
6	W. P. Shaw	Teakwood Cabinet.
7	Fox & Co.	Secretaire.
8	Lewis, Milner & Co.	Porcelain Tea Service.
9	Runganathum & Co.	Porcelain Desert Set.
10	Misquith & Co.	Orguinette.
11	E. Macartoom	A Silver Watch.
12	Hughes Brothers	Pair of Pictures.
13	Garratt, Camille & Co.	Lady's Jewel Case.
14	Higginbotham & Co.	Leather Travelling Desk.
15	Richard Watson	Tiffin Basket.
16	D. Passanha	Japanese Teapoy.
17	Framjee Pestonjee	Japanese Cigar Case.
18	Lawrence Asylum Press ...	Inkstand.
19	Nicholas & Co.	Photographic Album.
20	Havang & Co.	Writing Desk.
21	E. S. Dunhill	Pair of Opera Glasses.
22	D'Alvez & Co.	Nickel Timepiece.
23	John D'Alvez & Co.	Pair of plated Jam Pots.

and also for some of the remarkably good firing which took place; Corporal A. E. Pope of No. 2 Company, making 64 out of a possible 70 (and thereby winning the Winchester Rifle kindly presented by Messrs. P. Orr & Sons), though during a great part of the day a very heavy wind prevailed,

accompanied by a strong and trying mirage off the sand on which the Range is constructed.

The Commemoration Challenge Shield was competed for, the winning team coming from No. 8 Company, commanded by Captain E. T. Anthony, himself one of the members of the team. Score 337 out of a possible 400 points, distance 200 and 500 yards. Match Targets.

The Annual Athletic Sports were held on the 7th April 1883, on the Camp Equipage Ground, and passed off well.

This year the following Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers passed for Certificates of Proficiency, under paras: 64 and 65 Indian Volunteer Regulations and Proceedings of Government, dated 12th April, 1882, No. 1666.

Lieutenant D. Calder.	Sergeant W. Fermier.
do W. Douglas St. Leger.	do J W. Bowie.
do M. H. Gaynor.	Lance.-Sergeant S. B. Lamoury.
Staff Sergeant W. G. Monisse.	do S. Barwell.
Color Sergeant J. Pope.	Corporal E. A. Smith.

The Company at Jollarpett, which for want of a Rifle Range had long lain dormant, was resuscitated, and a new one formed at the Suramungalum (Salem) station of the Madras Railway, Rifle Ranges at both places having been constructed. This added 79 new efficient members to the strength of the Regiment.

The strength of the Madras Volunteer Guards on the 31st March 1883, exclusive of the Staff, was 622. Of these 338 are extra-efficient, and 237 efficient, leaving only 47 non-efficient, this latter includes Officers on leave to England, &c. and other members on sick leave, &c. for it is a subject of congratulation to all concerned, that it is the Regimental habit and custom, for nearly every member who can make himself efficient, to take pains to do so. It is to be noted that the above are all able bodied men, the Regiment has no Cadet companies attached to it, as such

are not approved of by the present Commandant, considering as he does that cadets are merely playing at soldiers, and that after having experienced the drudgery of drill as lads, their enthusiasm for volunteering rapidly evaporates on joining the ranks of the older Corps, and they are likely soon to dissever their connection with it. This latter is found not to be so much the case with grown up men, who appear to enrol themselves with a fixed idea and determination of continuing in the Regiment, vide the considerable number of 25—year volunteers in the Madras Volunteer Guards.

In Musketry the Battalion Figure of Merit is 97·33, and the number of Marksmen is 58.

It was proposed to hold the usual annual Camp of Exercise during the Christmas week of 1882, it was however postponed, to enable the Regiment to join in that held under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding Eastern District; but this latter was held so soon after the Christmas holidays, that the Members of the Corps were unable, owing to pressure of business, &c., to obtain leave to attend in any large numbers, a matter of great regret to the Officer Commanding, and all the members recognizing as they do the very great benefit to efficiency, &c. to be derived from associating with regular troops in Camp life. Owing to the extreme heat at Easter 1883, and the small numbers promising to attend, the usual Camp was very reluctantly dispensed with this year.

One of the institutions of which the Regiment has great cause to feel proud is its Club. It is perhaps not generally known that this Club really had an existence in 1866. In that year the old Rifle Club was formed, having for its sole object the improvement of Rifle shooting, and which worked on smoothly till it was felt that a Club with wider objects was needed. A Recreation Club was then

proposed. As two distinct Clubs in the Regiment could not be satisfactorily worked, it was thought advisable to amalgamate the Rifle Club with the Recreation Club that was being started. Accordingly a small donation was fixed, the same amount of subscription was charged, and the members of the Rifle Club formed the nucleus of the new Recreation Club, so that the Club is really more than 17 years old being a development of the old Rifle Club. It may fairly be considered the parent institution of its kind in India, and since "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," it has received much of this last, as it has seen Clubs and Institutes arise in other Volunteer Corps, the incipient germ of the idea of which was derived from itself, its advice sought, its rules studied, and its lines of formation and constitution closely copied.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONCLUSION.

RETROSPECT—NO RECOGNITION FROM SUPREME GOVERNMENT—STRENGTH—ARMS—SERGEANT INSTRUCTORS—VOLUNTEERING—26 YEAR MEN—MAJOR SCHARLIEB—COLONEL ROSS-CHURCH.

We have come now to the end of our short history. There are circumstances connected with the Regiment, which every member may be proud of. The distinctions conferred on the Corps, from time to time, by successive Governors and Colonels-in-Chief, and Commanders-in-Chief, the presentation of Colors, the confidence placed in the Corps by including them in the Garrison of Fort St. George, the complimentary despatches from the Secretary of State, the many privileges given to the officers of the Corps—viz. the encouragement given by Colonels-in-Chief, in sanctioning every proposal for the welfare of the Regiment, and in later times the liberal spirit, with which they have met the several suggestions of Commandants—the support they have given financially, by their liberality on all festive occasions in placing the Banqueting Hall at the disposal of the volunteers whenever required, by public dinners, balls, excursion trips, presentation of two boats, cricketing material, contributions to the Annual Rifle Meeting and Regimental Sports,—the highly complimentary reports by Commanders-in-Chief, and that distinguished soldier Lord Napier of Magdala, and of late years by the Generals Commanding the Division—these and many others, few Corps in India have had the privilege of enjoying.

Raised in 1857, at a time of political emergency, the Regiment has been kept together ever since in spite of all

difficulties. For over 15 years the Regiment paraded on every occasion of Brigade exercise with the Regular troops of the Garrison of Fort St. George. During the Mohurrum festival of 1857 and 1858, the men served on picket duty night and day, and on two occasions, 1860 and 1875, when the sudden withdrawal of Regiments for active service left the Fort without troops, they volunteered to take the whole of the garrison duty, till the arrival of the Regulars.

The Regiment has now been in existence for over 25 years, and its strength has been kept up with little variation. We need not remind the public at what sacrifice of time, labor, and comfort all ranks, and especially the poorer members of the Corps, have cheerfully submitted to the drudgery of Drill and Musketry instruction.

But the Madras Corps has received no recognition from the Supreme Government. The command of a Volunteer Corps is one of considerable responsibility and importance, but, with the exception of a special allowance, the Commandants of the Madras Volunteer Guards have received no advancement of any sort. Colonel Walton, late of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, was made a C. I. E., Colonel Graham, the present Commandant, has been made an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, but though the Madras Corps is the oldest in India, inferior to none in the three Presidencies, has Officers with 26 years service with the Regiment, and a Colonel longer in command than either of the Commandants of the Calcutta or Bombay Corps, it has received no distinction whatever from the Government of India.*

"Soldiers look on Volunteers in India in a very "different light to their brethren at home, for volunteering "in India is shorn of nearly all the pleasures connected

* It is needless to add that this was written long before the Birthday Gazette of 1883, which notified the *first* viceregal distinction that was conferred on our Corps.

"with such work in England. Here are no admiring "maidens to accompany the 'soldiers,' on their gay marches "to pretty suburban villages; no crowds of villagers to as- "semble round the butts on fine summer evenings, and "cheer the successful scorer of bull's-eyes; no halts at "pleasant country inns, or promenades on the pier to listen "to 'our' band with a companion who is proud to walk "with one who has a share in that band. No, Indian "volunteering is much more real, manly stuff, and all honor "to the men who enrol themselves and go through weari- "some drills on hot dust covered maidans, or travel to the "far off solitary butts to qualify themselves in Musketry. "A man who does this may grasp his rifle with satisfaction, "and lay unction to his soul that he is doing his duty by "his country." The writer has not exaggerated the distastefulness of Indian volunteering, and it is on account of this irksomeness that young Englishmen dislike volunteering here. They spend their sojourn here as one long holiday, to be marred by no troublesome parades. Why is it that our local Corps is under officered? Are there not Bank Assistants, Mercantile Assistants, young Barristers, enough to stock ten regiments such as ours! They would not like to be told that they are shirking a duty incumbent on them, and yet that is just what they are doing. We consider that it is the duty of every Englishman to be a volunteer while in India, even if it is only to show those about them that they are doing a duty, not only to the State, but to their families, in qualifying themselves to be their protector in time of need. We regret to say that most young Englishmen lay themselves open to the charge of not doing their duty by their country, in not sacrificing a little of their personal pleasure to what they must be convinced is their duty.

The Regiment itself is now 622 strong, but we must not estimate its importance by the number of men actually on the rolls. The Regiment has, during the 26

years of its existence, passed nearly 200 officers, and about 3 to 4 thousand men through the ranks. They have all a certain amount of military training which they would be ever ready to place at the disposal of the State, at any time of need. Though many have left the country, there is scarcely one inhabitant of Madras, who has not at some time or other belonged to the Madras Volunteer Guards.

The Regiment has been armed with five descriptions of weapon. For four years the members of the Corps were armed with Fuzils, in 1860 these were changed for smoothbore muskets, in 1862 the Enfields were served out to the men and for the next ten years they continued to use this weapon. In 1872, after all the British Regiments were fully equipped, the Volunteers were supplied with the short Snider Rifles, and in 1880 the Martini Henrys were substituted for these last.

The Regiment has had three excursion trips by train, viz., two to Arcot, one to Conjeveram, and three Camps of Exercise, not to speak of a large number of entertainments of other sorts.

For Regimental purposes qualified Drill Instructors have always been granted from Regiments serving in Fort St. George, but of late years Sergeants Instructor of Musketry have been permanently appointed on the unattached list. Sergeant Instructor P. Johnson was the first of these. He is now an instructor in a Militia Corps in England. Nor was he the only one who benefitted by being attached to us. In fact the Regiment has been a training school to many a young non-commissioned officer, who has been attached to the Regiment for drill purposes.

To the Madras Volunteer Guards have been attached the Pothanore, Jollarpet, Arconum and Salem Companies.

Volunteering now has become far more popular than it was ten or fifteen years ago, but it is surprising it is not more so. The large number of Rifle meetings, and the

valuable prizes offered ought to attract every able-bodied young man. This may be rather a mercenary way of looking at the matter, where Volunteers are supposed to be actuated by higher motives, but human nature is the same all over, and an incentive in the way of prizes, sports, etc., makes the Volunteer none the less willing to protect his hearth and home. A Volunteer loses nothing by joining the ranks, and if he is a little intelligent and takes pains to qualify himself as a marksman he gains a great deal.

We cannot do better than close these pages with the names of the gentlemen who have continued with the Regiment from its formation :—

1.	Major Scharlieb	5th	July	1857.
2.	Captain James	5th	,,	,,
3.	Color-Sergeant Kilman	1st	,,	,,
4.	Sergeant Goolamier	1st	,,	,,
5.	Sergeant Perriman	1st	,,	,,
6.	Color-Sergeant Barrett	2nd	,,	,,
7.	Qr.-Master Sergt. Tallent	2nd	,,	,,
8.	Staff-Sergeant Monisse	2nd	,,	,,
9.	Sergeant D'Rozario	2nd	,,	,,
10.	,, Frank	2nd	,,	,,
11.	Col.-Sergeant McKertich	2nd	,,	,,
12.	Sergeant Fuller	2nd	,,	,,
13	Corporal Raymond	2nd	,,	,,
14.	Volunteer Garnett	2nd	,,	,,
15.	,, Philbert	2nd	,,	,,
16.	Col.-Sergeant Fonceca	9th	,,	,,
17.	,, Axelby	9th	,,	,,
18.	Sergeant Barren	9th	,,	,,
19.	Corporal Lafond	9th	,,	,,
20.	Segreant Fermier	12th	,,	,,
21.	Col.-Sergeant Englefield	22nd	,,	,,
22.	Volunteer Mathews	12th	August	,,
23.	Sergeant Nurse	5th	December	,,

The gentleman who heads this list deserves something more than a passing notice. His services with the

Regiment have been invaluable. Joining the Corps when it was first formed in 1857, he has continued in it with uniform good will, zeal and devotion, extending now over a period of 26 years. The interest he has taken in every question that touched the welfare of the Regiment, either of equipment or drill, has only been surpassed by his active participation on all occasions, in improving the discipline and efficiency of the Corps. Scarcely absent from a single parade, his post with the Regiment has seldom been vacant, and he has, on more than one occasion, acted as Commandant, during the temporary absence of our Colonel. Nor is this the only service he has rendered us. The support he has given the Commandant as Senior Major and second in Command, must not be lost sight of. Few, except those who have been connected with Volunteers, know how, in a thousand and one minutiœ, a Volunteer Corps, peculiarly constituted as it is, differs from a regular Regiment; but in every point on which it was thought advisable to consult a Volunteer Officer, Major Scharlieb's advice has been unerring. He is now the oldest Volunteer Officer in India, (and, perhaps it would not be wrong to add, in the British dominions). It is rumoured, with what truth we cannot tell, that the long and faithful services of deserving volunteer officers are to be recognised in some substantial form, but we trust that in this general distribution of favors Major Scharlieb will not be forgotten.

1883.

As the last few Chapters of this History are being passed through the Press, the *Gazette of India* publishes a notification conferring a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire on Colonel T. Ross-Church, the Commandant of the Madras Volunteer Guards, an appointment held by him with great tact, energy and good results since 1873, a period of ten years. The whole of the members of the Regiment feel deeply grateful and proud of the compliment thus paid them in the person of their

gallant Commandant; and although Colonel Ross-Church is the immediate recipient of Her Majesty's favor, the fact of his being nominated by His Excellency the Governor, and the same approved of by His Excellency the Viceroy, show that those in authority are satisfied with the efficient state of the Corps. We hope that all the Volunteers will realise, that the honor is not only done to Colonel Ross-Church as an individual but to the Regiment collectively, and that it will encourage all to endeavour to continue to deserve the approval of Government and the Military Authorities.

The strength of the Regiment has been gradually brought up to the numbers in the ranks in its palmiest days under Colonel Silver. The idea of having Companies of Railway Volunteers, in the larger stations along the line, attached to the Madras Volunteer Guards, and of improving the efficiency of the Regiment by annual Camps of Exercise, is due to Colonel Ross-Church. By materially assisting the efforts of the Madras Volunteer Guards' Club, and publicly recognising it as a "beneficial and excellent regimental institution," he is making it a means of recruiting the Regiment with good men. By encouraging the shooting members of the Club, Colonel Ross-Church is elevating what, to a great extent, is a pastime to the performance of an act of duty recognized by the public, and which adds to the self-esteem of those who excel in it.

APPENDIX.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF THE MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS FROM 1857.

Date.	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.	Total exclusive of Officers.	Remarks.
1857	25	...	536	...	
1858	33	46	563	609	
1859	37	50	580	630	
1860	46	61	620	681	
1861	47	64	603	667	
1862	44	56	584	640	
1863	*	*	*	*	
1864	44	*	*	*	
1865	*	*	*	*	
1866	*	*	*	*	
1867	*	*	*	*	
1868	34	*	*	*	
1869	31	*	*	*	
1870	33	*	*	*	
1871	34	*	*	*	
1872	25	...	...	563	Letter-book 28th Jan. 1873.
1873	25	57	506	563	
1874	*	*	*	*	
1875	*	*	*	553	Letter from Colonel Ross-Church to Government, 8th April 1875.
1876	26	41	454	495	
1877	21	32	461	493	
1878	20	33	407	440	
1879	21	35	†540	575	† The increase is owing to the extension of Corps along the line of Railway.
1880	21	31	492	523	
1881	18	34	532	566	
1882	18	35	533	568	
1883	18	39	559	598	

Note.—The numbers for the years 1881 to 1883 are taken from the Capitation Grant Rolls, and Staff from the Regular Army are included.

* In the absence of properly kept records I was not able to give the strength of the Corps for about ten years.

COLONELS-IN-CHIEF.

Names.	Date.	Remarks.
Sir C. E. Trevelyan	17th May 1859.	
„ H. Ward	20th July 1860.	
„ W. Denison	—— March 1861.	
Right Hon. F. Napier, Bt. ...	13th April 1866.	
„ V. H. Lord Hobart ...	9th August 1872.	
Most Noble Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.	23rd November 1875.	
Right Hon. W. P. Adam	20th December 1880.	
„ M. E. Grant-Duff ...	5th November 1881.	

COMMANDING OFFICERS, MADRAS VOLUNTEER BRIGADE (CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.)

Names.	Date.	Remarks.
Colonel M. Carthew	7th July 1857.	
„ T. A. Duke	21st August 1857.	
„ C. Hewetson	22nd January 1858.	

COMMANDING OFFICERS, CAVALRY.

Names.	Date.	Remarks.
Major G. B. Roberts	7th July 1857.	
Major R. W. Raikes	——	

LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE CAVALRY.

Names.	Dates of Commission.					
	Cornet, Ensigns or 2nd Lieut.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Col.	Remarks.
Hillyard, H. T.	...	...	1st Aug. 1857	...	...	
Proudfoot, G....	...	...	4th July „	...	...	
Birch, S. D......	...	...	1st Aug. „	...	...	
Crake, W. H. ...	...	...	Do.	...	...	
Roberts, R. A ..	...	14th July '57.	...	...	...	
Gordon, P. B....	...	1st Aug. '57.	...	...	...	
Breeks, J. W....	...	Do.	...	...	...	
Arathoon, A....	...	Do.	...	...	...	

COMMANDING OFFICERS, INFANTRY.

Names.	Date.	Remarks.
Colonel A. C. Silver	7th July 1857.	
,, C. H. Drury	1st December 1867.	
,, J. W. Rutherford ...	9th August 1872.	
,, T. Ross-Church	4th February 1873.	

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTORS.

Names.	Date.	Remarks.
Lieutenant F. Kilgour	22nd January 1863.	
,, E. W. Begbie... ...	25th May 1864.	
Captain G. B. Worster	19th January 1869.	
,, J. Mc'D. Allardice ...	12th October ,,	

ADJUTANTS.

Names.	Date.	Remarks.
Captain C. H. Drury	7th July 1857.	
Lieutenant H. P. Hawkes ...	14th July 1857.	
,, G. Baldock	12th August 1857.	
Captain C. P. Molony	11th December 1857.	
Lieutenant J. C. Gunning ..	Do.	
,, G. R. Latham ...	18th May 1858.	
,, A. R. Clephane ...	20th May 1859.	
,, G. S. B. Hewetson ...	31st January 1860.	
Major G. Proudfoot	1st July 1861.	
Lieutenant W. F. Wright ...	14th June 1864.	
Captain T. Ross-Church	15th May 1869.	
,, Allardice*...	18th November 1870.	
Major E. C. P. Pigott	1st August 1875.	
Captain G. C. Fenwick	16th March 1881.	

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Names.	Date.	Remarks.
R. S. Mair, F.R. C.S.E.	28th January 1862.	
C. M. Duff	24th January 1871.	
C. M. Furnell, F.R. C.S.E.	16th April 1873.	
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.	21st January 1879.	

* Captain Allardice joined the Regiment as Musketry Instructor in October 1869, and was appointed Adjutant 18th November 1870; from that time the two appointments of Musketry Instructor and Adjutant were emerged into one.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE INFANTRY.

Names.	Ensign or 2nd Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Norton, J. B.... ...	...	...	14th July 1857.	23rd Mar. 1858.	...	
Bruce, G. M.	...	...	Do.	...	...	
Fletcher, H. A. ...	...	...	Do.	21st Feb. 1859.	...	
Boyton, W. C. ...	...	...	Do.	20th April 1861.	...	Seconded.
Gordon, A. A. ...	...	...	Do.	17th July ,,	...	,,
Fitgerald, C. J. ...	...	...	Do.	...	...	
Heppell, J. M. ...	...	...	Do.	9th March 1860.	...	
Orme, F.	...	...	Do.	...	...	
Houghton, T.... ...	...	...	Do.	2nd Dec. 1861.	...	Seconded.
Greenfield, T. E. ...	...	...	1st Sept. 1857.	...	...	
Clarke, A. H.... ...	...	14th July 1857.	...	...	...	
Ellis, C. W.	...	Do.	...	...	...	
Latham, G. R. ...	...	Do.	...	...	...	
Jupe, F. J.	...	Do.	...	...	...	
Church, H. E. ...	...	Do.	8th July 1861.	22nd Dec. 1874.	...	Seconded.
Walker, R. C. ...	...	Do.	...	...	...	
Walker, J. T. ...	...	Do.	...	...	...	
Upshon, R.	...	Do.	13th April 1859.	...	...	
Searle, W. A.... ...	...	1st Sept. 1857.	30th Mar. 1858.	...	...	
Maclagan, J. T. ...	...	Do.	...	...	...	
Fowler, J. T.... ...	...	14th July 1857.	...	...	...	
Simpson, C.	...	23rd Oct. ,,	2nd Dec. 1861.	...	...	
Cartwright, F. M. ...	29th Dec. 1857.	...	...	...	...	
Powys, R. H.... ...	Do.	12th Nov. 1858.	17th July 1861.	...	...	
Maskell, J.	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	
Greatorex, J. T. ...	Do.	1st June 1859.	...	...	...	
Ferrand, J. G. ...	Do.	14th Sept. 1858.	12th Nov. 1858.	...	...	
Charlton, W.	Do.	30th Mar. 1860.	...	...	...	

LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE INFANTRY—(*Continued.*)

Names.	Ensign or 2nd Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Baldry, R. J.	29th Dec. 1857.	1st June 1859.	...	...	...	
Leggett, E.	Do.	..	...	...	...	
Johnstone, J. W. ...	Do.	1st June 1859.	...	...	...	
Adolphus, J. N. ...	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	
Campbell, R. P. ...	...	30th Mar. 1858.	...	...	...	
Crockett, E. A. B. ..	30th Mar. 1858.	4th Mar. 1859.	...	...	...	
Thompson, A. ..	14th Sept. 1858.	12th Nov. 1858.	...	...	...	
Coleman, J. G. ..	...	29th Oct. ,,	25th Oct. 1859.	29th April 1862.	18th Feb. 1873.	
Thompson, R. ...	30th Nov. 1858.	1st June 1859.	...	...	...	
Shaw, J.	4th Mar. 1859.	Do. 1860.	29th Jan. 1861.	...	...	
Wilkins, T.	...	...	6th Nov. 1858.	...	...	
Wright, W. B. ...	...	...	21st Feb. 1859.	3rd Dec. 1861.	...	Seconded.
Norfor, R. W. ...	...	...	1st June ,,	Do.	...	
D'Souza, F.	...	6th Nov. 1858.	6th May 1862.	...	...	
Pinson, J. A.	...	21st Feb. 1859	9th Mar. '60. }* 22dSept. '63. }	2nd May 1865.	...	* Left and rejoined as Captain.
Deschamps, J. ..	29th Dec. 1857.	1st June 1859.	16th Jan. 1863.	...	...	
Scott, D. J.	...	Do.	...	...	...	
Myers, D. C.	1st June 1859.	1st Sept. 1860.	...	...	...	
Fox, W. E.	Do.	10th Oct. 1861.	...	...	...	
Zillhardt, G. T. ..	Do.	25th Oct. 1859.	...	...	...	
Gordon, P. B. ..	...	{ 1st Aug. 1857. { 22nd July '59.	1st Aug. 1861.	...	...	
Clinton, M. C. ...	...	1st June 1859.	...	...	...	Supernumerary confirmed.
Davis, J.	...	Do.	...	...	...	
Dalgairns, J. W. G. ..	1st June 1859.	21st June 1862.	...	...	...	
Bacon, H.	Do.	6th Jan. 1860.	...	...	...	
Crampton, A.... ..	Do.	20th July ,,	...	...	...	
Richardson, W. B. ...	Do.	17th July 1861.	...	...	...	

LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE INFANTRY—(*Continued.*)

Names.	Ensign or 2nd Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Remarks.
Short, J.	1st June 1859	29th Jan. 1861	13th March 1868	...	
Waters, W. J....	Do.	...	...	...	
Fonceca, C.	24th Dec. 1859	...	...	...	
Scharlieb, W. M.	6th Jan. 1860	9th March 1860	2nd Dec. 1861	17th March 1874	
Miller, L	...	2nd April ,,	3rd do	...	
Scott, C.	6th Jan. 1860	2nd Dec. 1861	...	...	
Miller, J.	20th July 1860	29th Jan. ,,	27th Jan. 1863	...	
Shaw, D.	20th Jan. 1860	26th April ,,	...	...	
Peele, F. J.	1st Sept. 1860	8th July ,,	...	...	
Bradley, J. W.	11th do	7th May ,, 6th Nov. 1863	[seconded.	...	
Clark, C.	11th Dec. ,,	29th Jan. 1861	8th Mar. 1864	...	
Garret, J. G.	29th Jan. 1861	3rd Dec. ,,	...	...	
Clerk, S. W.	Do.	16th Jan. 1863	[seconded.	...	
Proudfoot G.	...	...	14th July 1857	2nd Dec. 1861	
Ritchie, A. M....	...	12th July 1861	3rd Dec. 1861	8th March 1864	
Breeks, J. W.	...	1st Aug. 1861	...	..	
James, F. J.	20th Sept. 1861	3rd Dec. 1861	8th March 1864	...	
Gordon, W. E.	20th Dec. ,,		...	...	Volunteered for service in the Agra Militia for the Bengal Mutiny; employed against the Neemuch Brigade of mutineers in a battle near Agra on 5th July 1857. Indian medal 1857 58. * Left and rejoined.
Miller, J. McL...	Do.	16th Jan. 1863	27th June 1865 15th Feb. 1870	...	
Bartoli, Carlo	Do. 27th Jan. 1874	6th Nov. ,, 2nd May 1874	21st Nov. 1876 *	...	
VansAgnew, John	20th Dec. 1861	28th Jan. 1862	...	...	
Blissett, J. T.	7th Jan. 1862	16th do 1863	...	...	
Ross, B. J.	28th do	14th April ,,	...	...	
Ritchie, Macdonald Alex. ...	4th Mar. 1862	8th March 1864	...	...	
Campbell, J.	10th Oct. ,,	4th April 1863	...	...	
Prichard, H. G.	Do.	1st Sept. ,,	29th Jan. 1864	...	
Jones, John	18th Nov. 1862	29th Jan 1864	3rd May 1867	...	
Oakes, James	16th Jan. 1863	5th April ,,	...	...	
Branson, G. E....	Do.	Do.	...	...	
Biddulph, W. W.	Do.	4th April 1863	...	...	
Branson, J H. S.	4th April 1863	5th do 1864	3rd May 1867	1st Dec. 1868	Seconded.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE INFANTRY—(*Continued.*)

Names.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Remarks.
Branson, J. H. A.	4th April 1863	5th April 1864	...	...	
D'Souza, F.	25th Aug. 1863	Do.	...	...	
Duff Patrick, ...	2nd Jan. 1864	Do.	...	...	
Riach, A.	18th Aug. 1864	...	...	...	
Morris, W.	Do.	...	...	...	
Low, A....	Do.	2nd May 1865	...	...	
Harley Numa, A.. ...	9th Sept. 1864	...	...	...	
Branson, Reddy ...	16th Dec. 1864	...	...	...	
Fraser, W. ...	27th June 1865	...	...	...	
Doyle, T. A.	18th July 1865	9th July 1867	...	...	
Deschamps, T. E. ...	1st Aug. 1865	...	...	...	
Buchan, W. H. ...	22nd Aug. 1865	...	...	...	
Lecot, E. J.	29th May 1866	9th July 1867	...	...	
Gordon, F. P. A. ...	8th June 1866 18th Feb. 1873	...	...	...	
Lecot, F.	2nd Nov. 1866	...	...	...	
Auchterlonie, D. W. ...	11th Jan. 1867	...	...	...	
Buchan, H. St. John ...	8th Feb. 1867 10th Oct. 1873	24th Jan. 1868 25th Nov. 1873	5th Jan. 1875	...	
Grant, W.	12th Feb. 1867 24th Jan. 1871	13th Mar. 1868 21st do 1871	10th Dec. 1872	...	
Coultrup, E. P. ...	22nd Mar. 1367	...	...	...	
Dawes, S.	17th May 1867	...	...	...	
Sherman, F. O. ...	27th Aug. 1867 20th Dec. 1870	13th Mar. 1868 31st Jan. 1871	15th Mar. 1870 27th June 1871	...	
Coleman, M. M'D. ...	24th Dec. 1867 16th Aug. 1872	27th June 1873	6th March 1876	...	
Cardoza, J. B.	25th Feb 1868	23rd Feb. 1869	31st do 1869	...	
Snell, E. H. T. ...	13th March ,,	...	...	...	
Oakshott, E P. ...	15th April ,,	...	...	...	
Blake, T. G.	8th Sept. ,,	...	...	...	

LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE INFANTRY—(*Continued.*)

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Col.	Remarks.
Atkinson, J. E. ...	19th Jan. 1869	25th June 1870	31st Mar. 1874	...	...	
Stiven, J.	26th do.	23rd Nov. 1869	11th July 1871	...	...	
White, D. S.	16th Feb. 1869	...	...	...	...	
Bates, S.	4th May ,,	23rd Nov. 1869	...	...	...	
Johnson, S. M. ...	23rd Nov. ,,	...	...	...	...	
Broome, T. J. ..	15th Mar. 1870	24th Jan. 1871	...	...	...	
Leonard, J.	7th June ,,	14th Nov. ,,	...	...	...	
Hayes, J. W.	20th Dec. ,,	...	...	...	...	
Richardson, J. S. ...	31st Jan. 1871	...	...	...	...	
Atkinson, H. G. ...	14th Feb. ,,	...	...	...	...	
Fasken, E. J. N. ..	17th Aug. ,,	...	...	...	...	
Moscrop, J. W. ...	14th Sept. ,,	14th Nov. 1871	10th Dec. 1872	...	...	
Duff, Patrick John ...	6th Oct. ,,	Do.	7th Jan. 1873	...	...	
Boodle, E. C.	14th Nov. ,,	4th Mar. 1873	5th Jan. 1875	...	...	
Morgan, W.	Do.	24th July 1875	...	...	...	
Pixley, F. W. ...	Do.	16th Aug. 1872	...	...	...	
Cammaide, C. A. ..	13th Jan. 1872	...	...	...	...	
Thompson, R. W. ..	25th Mar. 1873	...	...	...	...	
Wilson, W. G. ...	10th Oct. ,,	31st Mar. 1874	...	...	...	
Grant, Edward ...	Do.	Do.	29th April 1875	...	...	
St. Quentin, Rene ..	17th do	30th Nov. 1875	...	...	...	
Ross, Geo. Hope	4th April 1863	5th April 1864*	21stNov. 1876	...	...	* Resigned and rejoined.
	25th Nov. 1873	31st Mar. 1874				
Stevenson, W. ..	2nd Dec. ,,	10th April ,,	Do.	...	...	
Grant, R. F.	6th do	Do.	...	...	...	
Haegert, R.	17th April 1874	22nd Dec. ,,	...	...	...	
Fisher, E. H.... ...	22nd June ,,	30th Nov. 1875	...	...	...	
Hooper, A. M. ...	23rd Jan. 1875	28th May ,,	13th May 1878	...	...	
Montgomery, G. T. ..	28th May ,,	30th Nov. ,,	...	..	...	
Furnell, C. M. ...	...	...	...	10th Dec. 1878	...	

LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE INFANTRY—(*Continued.*)

Name.	2nd Lieutenant Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Col.		Remarks.
Trevithick, F. H. ...	...	...	...	19th Nov. 1878	...	...	
Park, D.	26th Nov. 1878	...	...	...	...	...	
Darke, A. W.... ...	3rd Mar. 1879	14th Oct. 1881	...	...	...	...	
Ward, R. B.	Do.	17th Jan. ,,	...	...	...	...	
Roach, J.	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	
Coleman, Drury G. ...	25th Mar. 1879	Do.	...	...	...	...	
Anthony, E. T. ..	...	28th Nov. 1879	14th Dec. 1881	...	...	...	
Mansfield, W. L. ..	11th Oct. 1880	15th June 1881	...	...	...	...	
Calder, D.	...	14th Dec. ,,	...	...	...	...	
St. Leger, W. D. ...	...	12th Dec. 1882	...	...	...	...	
Gaynor, M. H. ...	...	5th Jan. 1883	...	...	...	...	

SERGEANTS INSTRUCTORS.

Rank	Names.	Former Regiment.	Date of appointment M. Vol. Guards	Remarks.
1st Class Sergeant Instructor.	Johnson, P. ...	48th Regiment	31st July 1877	Transferred to Pension Estabishment 11th December 1880.
Do.	Sinnott, J. ...	48th Regiment (1 B. Northamptonshire.)	15th Oct. 1879	
Do.	Camani, C. W.	77th Regiment (2 B. D. C. O. Regiment.)	1st Jan. 1881	
Do.	Hennessy, J....	67th Regiment (1 B. Hampshire Regiment.)	17th Feb. 1881	Hythe Certificate.

SERGEANT MAJORS.

Names.	Date.	Remarks.
H. Fox	9th July 1857.	
S. Macdougall	28th Dec. ,,	
G. Hartley	—— 1863.	

DATES OF FORMATION.

Names.	Date.	Remarks.
Madras Volunteer Guards ...	2nd July 1857.	
Nagpore do Rifle Corps ...	29th Dec. 1860.	
1st Punjab do do ...	1st April 1861.	
2nd do or Simla do ...	2nd May ,,	
Behar Mounted Vol. Rifle Corps	8th Decr. 1862.	
Calcutta Volunteer do ...	3rd Feb. 1863.*	
Bangalore do do ...	21st Dec. 1868.†	
E. I. Railway do do ..	17th July 1869.	
Allahabad do do ...	11th Jany. 1871.	
Mussoorie do do ...	24th July ,,	
Naini Tal do do ...	26th July ,,	
Lucknow do do ...	10th Jany. 1872.	
Thomason College Vol. do ..	19th Aug. ,,	
E. Bengal Railway do do ...	1st March 1873.	
G. I. Peninsular do do do ...	29th Dec. 1875.	

* The Calcutta Volunteer Guards formed 26th June 1857, broken up 1st June 1859.

† Transferred to Madras Government 25th March 1881.

DATES OF FORMATION—(*Continued.*)

Names.	Date.	Remarks.
Moulmein Vol. Rifle Corps.	2nd July 1877.	
Bombay do do ..	15th Aug. ,,	
Cawnpore do do ..	16th Aug. ,,	
Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Vol. Rifle Corps	3rd Sept. ,,	
Rangoon Rifle Vol. Corps ...	30th Nov. ,,	
Agra Vol. Rifle do ...	9th Aug. 1878.	
Nilgiri do do ...	24th Oct. ,,	
Duke's Own Vol. Artillery ...	1st Jany. 1879.	
Tirhoot State Railway Vol. Corps	17th Jany. ,,	
Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps ...	21st Feb. ,,	
Rangoon and Irravaddy State Railway Volunteer Corps ...	2nd May ,,	
Ghazipore Vol. Rifle do ...	14th June ,,	
Sindh do do ...	11th Nov. ,,	
3rd Punjab do do ...	5th March 1880.	
Akyab do do ..	12th Mar. ,,	
Rangoon Artillery Vol. Corps.	14th May ,,	
Sylhet Vol. Rifle Corps ...	22nd Oct. ,,	
North Bengal State Railway and Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps Amalgamated ...	5th Aug. 1881.	
Seebpore College Vol. Rifle Corps	16th Sept. ,,	
5th Rohilkhund V. R. Corps ...	30th ,, ,,	
Hyderabad do ...	7th July 1882.	
Shillong do ...	11th Aug. ,,	
Lakhimpur do ...	3rd Nov. ,,	
Toungoo do ...	3rd ,, ,,	
4th Farukhabad do ...	24th ,, ,,	
Rajaputana Malwa do ...	15th Dec. ,,	

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